CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
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Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY — MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. X. NO. 55 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date,	Steamers,	Tons.
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th ,,	KARMALA	18,983
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA*	18,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA *	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th ,,	KALYAN	8,987
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA*	16,825

*MANTUA
*NALDERA
MALWA
NARKUNDA
} Through steamer from Australia

Through steamer from China.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
9th Mar	NIRVANA	6,021
23rd Mar	MANDALA	8,246
6th April	NEVASA	9,071
18th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA	8,308

Does not carry passengers Proceeds to London

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
24th March	NALDERA	Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney
5th May	MALWA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
6th March	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
7th Mar.	CHAKDARA	Busreh direct.
8th ,,	KARAPARA	E & S. Africa.
9th ,,	BARPETA	K. & P. Gulf.
10th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
12th ,,	VARELA	Busreh Direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 122.
Telephone No. 1887.

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ESTABLISHED 1872.

No. 315, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Captain	Tons,	Arrival	Departure
Wakasa Maru	C. Shirai	8137	24th Feb	12th March
Yokoshima Maru	J. Shibutani	5968	7th Mar	22nd Mar
Yamuga Maru	Y Masuzumi	6988	13th Mar	23Mar
Morioka Maru	B Takiguchi	4459	31st Mar	15th Ap
Awa Maru	N. Narui	6048	6th April	21st Apri

For freight and passage apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... 63,56,,900
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,00,,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 8,96,,220

DIRECTRS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Investwala, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch, Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interested allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Trieumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs 500 to Rs 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS:

Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.)
Lalji Govindji, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuseandas Govandji & Co.)
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.)
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND HUNDIS DRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—	
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs.	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st ... December, 1921:—	
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, ... Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
149,794 shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 125 Paid	1,87,24,250
.....Rs.	5,62,24,250
RESERVE FUND as on 31st ... December, 1921 ..... Rs.	4,01,79,005
RESERVE LIABILITY OF ... SHAREHOLDERS as on ... 31st December, 1921 ..... Rs.	5,61,72,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
5. Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Jubbulpore
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Kumbakonum
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana.
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Nagpore
Bombay (Byculla)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nasik
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd.)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootcamund
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Coconada)
Calcutta (Harrison Rd)	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Patna
Calicut	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Poona
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Quetta
Chittagong.	Rajahmandry.
Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
	Rangoon
Cochin	Rawalpindi
Coimbatore	Salem
Colombo	Secunderabad
Cuddalore	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Cuttack	
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Simla
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trivandrum
Hubli.	Tuticorin
Indore	Vellore
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam
Jalpaiguri	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

A. W. MARSHALL.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTTBLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,00	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve Funds	17,20,000	0	0

Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June, and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

FOR
FIRE
MARINE MOTOR
&C.
INSURANCES
APPLY.
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.,

A. V. KEITH. Manager Accident Dept.
GEO BROWN General Manager.

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Liberal and quick payments of claims.

LIFE.

Complete protection in Emergency.
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Telephone No. 5188
Telegrahic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

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IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Head Office:
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CHAIRMAN:
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.

Because,
No Company combines so many advantages.
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.
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It grants Liberal loans.

For particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE or to LOCAL SECRETARY, 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C11886

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.

HEAD OFFICE

1, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

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"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
BHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
68, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Girgaum Branch of this Bank will remain open (besides the usual hours) every day except on Holidays between the hours of 8-30—9-30 A. M. S. T. This facility is given to our constituents, specially to enable them to ascertain the fate of cheques, on other Banks in the City, deposited by them, with us for Collection. However, petty payments and receipts of other cash items, will be allowed during this hour.

SAVINGS BANK 5% P. A. CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% P. A.

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE.
Director, Girgaum Branch.

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"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed

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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Deccan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Action Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
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Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

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HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

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The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
48, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDIENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE HEAD FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Vesulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

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Secretaries and Managers.

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Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 5,00,000.

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THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME
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VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
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1st Class ..	75—100	3-8—5
2nd Class ..	50—70	2-8—3
3rd Class ..	40—	2—0

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Indian Capital-Indian Management.

Godrej's Toilet Soaps

Guranteed Perfectly Pure and Free from Animal Fats Made according to the Latest Practice for High class Soaps.

Expert Opinions.—

OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT.

Bombay 26th September 1914.

Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all testes applied to it.

It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasent and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.

(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C.
—MAJOR, I. M. S.,
Chemical Analyser to Government

Bombay 21st August 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A.B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponfied product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap leathers readily, has excellent cleanising properties and will be economical in use. It is expecially to be recommended for delicate skins on accounts of its freedom from all harmful, irritating ingredients.

The Soap is a credit to the skin and care of the manufacturer and in the matter of freedom from alkali and consequent harmlessness to the skin can be very favourably compared with the best English soaps.

(Sd) J. ROSS, M. P. S., F. R. M. S.
Analyst,

Most of the imported toilet soaps, including those sold under well-known names are made from animal fats, derived chiefly from decesed animals, and are weighted with such useless substances as sugar, clay, soda-ash and bran.

GODREJ'S SOAPS are absolutely free from any adulteration and therefore last much longer than imported soaps.

FACTORY—Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay.

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Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India, you should own a copy at once. Pages 208.

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Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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SUPER TAX.
RAILWAY AND STEAMER CLAIMS.

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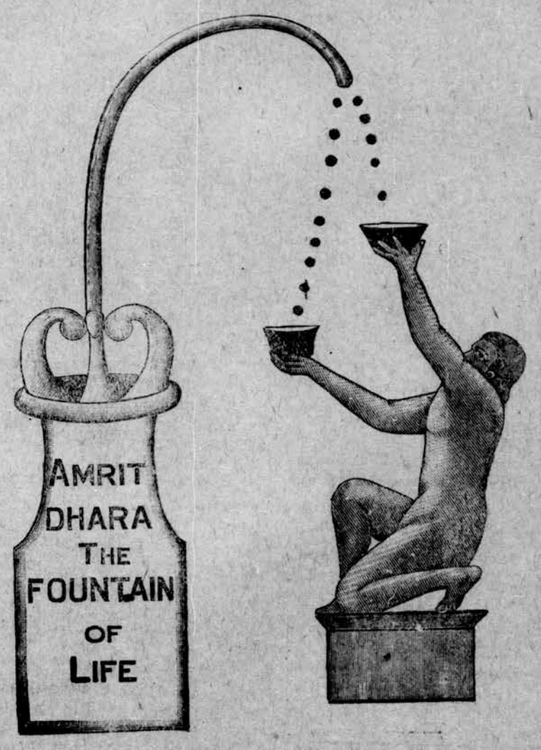
A trial is earnestly solicited to have an idea of the beneficial works we are doing for the public.

THE ALL INDIA UNITED CLAIM AGENCY.
18, KALBADEVI ROAD,
MOOS BUILDING, NEAR EDWARD THEATRE, DHOBI TALAO.
Telephone No. 5287.

Thakur Gowardhan Singh, Rais, writes from Raipur



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We have got such

26,000 Testimonials,

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ONE MEDICINE

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The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amesteram)

MOTOR :—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,

The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Limited.

Universal Buildings—4951, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 3609.

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Without ICE or FIRE.

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MATHEWS & Co., 28 Medows Street, Opp Carnagie BOMBAY

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, a man. This voluable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It replaces lost power eN iOQ aw.vz cines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and is rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say what musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which difuses fragnace of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiwar), (India).

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BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets—one grain and two grains 100 in a bottle Re 1-12 and Rs 2-4.
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SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced BILL CLERK Apply to Messrs. SOONDERDAS and Co., Brokers, 45, Hamam Street, Bombay. A C12302

WANTED—A competent SALESMAN on commission basis by a well-known Firm of Rubber Manufacturers. Apply to Box No. 7817, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R3061

WANTED—STENO-TYPIST for All-India Congress Committee Office. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to V.G. PATEL, General Secretary, Aryabhawan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. A R3062

AN experienced AUCTIONEER familiar with Motor Cars to act as "CRIER" once a month. Apply with terms to THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., 510, Lamington. A C12329

WANTED—An experienced and fully trained KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS for a Girls' School in Bombay. Also an ASSISTANT MISTRESS for one of the higher classes. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 7820, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R3066

WANTED—HEAD CLERK for a Railway Construction Divisional office. Knowledge of engineering Accounts essential. Salary Rs. 200 to 250 according to qualifications plus 10 per cent. Local Allowance while stationed in Bombay. Apply by letter to the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Construction, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate. A C12326

WANTED—A MUNICIPAL SECRETARY for Ajmer (Rajputana) on Rs. 350—20—450 and horse allowance Rs. 50 p.m. The applicant should be a Bachelor of Civil Engineering or should possess any other degree of a recognised University equivatent to it, and should be strong in English. He should be a man of good administrative capacity with experience of Municipal affairs He will have to give security for Rs. 5,000 on taking over charge of office. He will be on probation for six months and if on the expiry of that period he is confirmed he will have to execute an agreement to the effect that he shall remain in service of the Municipality for at least five years. The post is non-pensionable. Applications to reach the Chairman on or before the 15-3-1922. A R12361

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED by a Weaving Master of 15 years' experience in First Class Mill, a JOB in Bombay or Mofussil Mill. Apply Box No 7821, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R3068

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—BLOCKS at Khetwadi Main Road, Ghia Building, monthly rent from Rs. 115 to Rs. 180. C R3032

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922 in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 908-16, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No 3. C R3551

LARGE SHOW-ROOMS FOR MOTOR, ETC at Queen's Road, just opp. Marine Lines Station T. No. 3637. C R3067

TO LET—Spacious GODOWNS, suitable for commercial purposes, Fort locality, also open compound for Motor Trucks. Apply Box 7806, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C R3046

TO BE LET—SIXTEEN FLATS in a quite new building, up-to-date, good situation between Lady Jamsedji Road and Caddie Road, near Catholic Victoria Church, Reasonable Rent. Inquire in the premises or at Ahmed Abdul Sattar, 246-48, Jakeria Musjid, Bombay 9. C R3064

DADAR MAIN ROAD, near Tram and Station, FIRST FLOOR of large Bungalow for Vegeterian Hindus only. Apply, PURSHOTAM JIVANDAS, 3, Khetwadi Main Road, T. No. 992. G R3038

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—An OFFICE ROOM in business locality in Fort, either on ground-floor or first-floor. Apply giving particulars to Box No. 7801, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." D R3023

BOARD & APARTMENTS.

WANTED—2 respectable Non-Brahmin Malayoly or any South Indian gentlemen for boarding and lodging in a well-ventilated and furnished house with electric light, etc. near Chaupaty. Rs. 50. without boarding Rs 35, Apply Box No. 7819, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." E R3065

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND at Santa Cruz, measuring 2[illegible] yds. on the junction of Ghodbunder Road and Tara Road, five minutes walk from the station. Apply with offer to Box No. 7812, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." G R3052

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle. JA

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—LOOMS from 44 inches and upwards upto 82 inches. Apply Box No. 7805, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." K R3031

CUTTING MACHINES (New) for making samples of piecegoods for sale. Extremely useful to Mills. Delivery from stock. Apply Box No. 7818, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." K R3065

FOR SALE—LINOTYPE MACHINES recently imported. For particulars apply AGENTS, THE DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO., LTD., Thakordwar Road, Bombay. R3059.

WANTED—A DYNAMO, 110 Volts, 130 Amps. Shunt wound with Regulator, etc., complete, delivery at Surat. Apply with particulars illustrations, etc., to Box No. 7814, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." K R3054

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—25 different Bulgarian Pictorials, 10 as. 25 diff. Poland, 6 as. 50 diff., Re 1. New List now ready. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD. L 12309

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately. GT., WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street. M R3042

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THOUSAND RUPEES A NOTE request the one found it to submit it to the following address. Award one hundred rupees. Dhanji Mawji, Katua Bazar. Post No. 3, Bombay. PB R3069

LOST OR MISLAID—A RECEIPT in respect of 10 shares Nos. 182636-182645 of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, in the name of Bhagwandas Naraindas has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Bank, Central Bank Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Otherwise share certificates for the same will be issued to the abovementioned owner. BHAGWANDAS NARAINDAS, Bombay, 6th March, 1922. PB R12321

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—ONE LAKH OF RUPEES on a property whose income annually is Rupees Eighty Thousands. Apply to Box No. 7815, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R R3055

WANTED—A CAPITALIST PARTNER TO invest one Lac in a going concern of Mill Stores and Machinery. Apply Box No. 7813, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R R3053

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—One Secondhand QUAD ROYAL DOUBLE FEEDING PRINTING MACHINE in good working order with or without Oil Engine. For particulars apply—ANDHRAPATRIKA PRESS, Post Box, 312, Madras. T R3035

WILLIAM GREEN & CO. Wine Merchants, Frere Road, have opened a RETAIL BRANCH at 65, Parsee Bazar Street, next to Bengali School where fresh Ham Bacon and Cheese and all known brands of wines can be had at market rates. T R2997

"K. M." PUSHMINA CAP: oval, round or boat shape, neatly embd., in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians. Rs. 2-14; mention color. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar. Kr. T R3785

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the right of retail vend of country spirit for each shop separately except privileged shops in the Town and Island of Bombay for the period of nine months commencing from the 1st April, 1922, and ending 31st December, 1922, will be sold by public auction at the Old Custom House Building, near the Town Hall at 11-30 a.m. (Standard Time) on Wednesday, the 15th March, 1922, and subsequent days.

2. The conditions of sale, etc. can be seen at the offic of the Superintndent of Salt and Excise, Town Custom House, Bombay, on any working day during office hours and copies can be obtained on applications to that officer.

J. P. BRANDER, Collector of Bombay

Bombay, 22nd February, 1922. C12250

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 4th March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) for transacting the following business:—

1 To adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for year ending 31st December, 1921.
2 To sanction the declaration of Dividend.
3 To elect Directors.
4 To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5 To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that Share TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th February, 1922 to 10th March, 1922 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. D. DARU,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th February, 1922. C12255

PUBLIC NOTICES

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.
BHAVNAGAR PARA.

NO. 200. Owing to the existing difficulty of obtaining coal the revised time table No. 3 which was to be brought into force from 1st March is POSTPONED until further notice.

Advise public and post.

TRAFFIC SUPDTT., STATE RLY., Bhavnagar." C12359

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A MOTOR LAUNCH in good condition. Apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., Nicol Road, Fort. C12348

NOTICE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM Trustees have land to let for temporary structures and purposes. Apply SECRETARY. C12278

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England and by Special Act of Parliament.)

WITH effect from 11th March, 1922, and until further orders the Board of Directors have appointed Mr. R. Todd, Deputy Agent, to act as Agent of the Company in India vice Major General Sir Henry Freeland proceeding on leave.

(Sd.) N. MEDLEY, Secretary to Agent C12335

NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the Surplus Stores of the Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Company, Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) is on sale and complete List as well as conditions of sale can be seen at its Office, 2nd Floor, No. 8, Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, or at 315, Hornby Road, opposite Phillips, Chemists, c/o Dalal and Mehta during Office hours on working days.

Bombay, 4th March, 1922.

G. K. DALAL, Liquidator.

Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Company Limited. (In Voluntary Liquidation.) C12355.

NOTICE.

A young graduate of the Punjab University passed in 1919, with perfect clerical experience, of 2½ years and of energetic habits is available for employment with some large Commercial Firm in any of the big towns in India.

State terms to:—

M. A. AZIZNIZAMI, B.A.
c/o Fazal Ilahi & Sons.
Govt Auctioneers,
Risalpur N. W. F. P. H3045

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 500 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 25 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each and Rs. 10 per share on 83,990 new shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up) for the year ended 31st May, 1921, will be paid on and after MONDAY 6th March, 1922 between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the Company's Office to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on 14th February, 1922, on production of their share certificates.

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.

WALLACE & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers. C12248.

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE, TARES EMPTY CASKS, ETC., ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that waste of all sorts such as dropping, fly, stripping, reeling, Hardwaste, Sizing, winding Warping, coloured waste, etc. as well as tares and empty casks of teallow, oil and China clay will be disposed of by Public Auction in the compound of the Hong-Kong Mill Premises situate at Chinchpokli, Gross Lane, Bombay on Monday, the 20th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

25 per cent. of the value shall have to be deposited on the falling of the nammer by the person whose bid is accepted and delivery shall have to be taken within seven days.

Bombay, 4th March, 1922.

For the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.:
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA AND CO. Agents

C12353.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1922, the following will be the revised Train Service on the Matheran Steam Tramway:—

From Monday, to Friday, inclusive.

3 Down.

Neral	dep. 10-10
Matheran	arr. 11-45

2 Up.

Matheran	dep. 8-0
Neral	arr. 9-25

5 Down.

Neral	dep. 16-40
Matheran	arr. 18-15

6 Up.

Matheran	dep. 14-30
Neral	arr. 15-55

On Saturdays and Sundays.

3 Down.

Neral	dep. 10-10
Matheran	arr. 11-45

2 Up.

Matheran	dep. 8-0
Neral	arr. 9-25

5 Down.

Neral	dep. 16-20.
Matehran	arr. 17-55

6 Up.

Matheran	dep. 15-35
Neral	arr. 17-13

2. On Sundays an extra train will run leaving Neral at 5-55 and arriving Matheran at 7-25, to which passenger carriages will be attached if there are any passengers to be carried.

Bombay, 4th March 1922.

D. S. BURN, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P Railway. C12304

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the purchase and demolition of certain temporary buildings in Argaum and Assaye Lines at Aurangabad will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon of the 20th March, 1922.

2. Tender forms, conditions of sale and other particulars of the buildings can be obtained at the office of the undersigned or at that of the S. D. O. Military Works Aurangabad during office hours except Sundays and holidays.

Secunderabad, 22nd February, 1922.

E. W. S. MAHON, Lt.-Col., R.E., D.A.D.M.W., Secunderabad. TA C12275

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 16th day of March, 1922, for

I The Supply of Stationery during the year 1922-1923.
II The Supply of Drawing materials the year 1922-1923.
III Watering certain trees.

Forms of tender may on payment of Re. 1 each for items I and II be obtained from the Undersigned and the samples of Stationery and Drawing Materails may be seen by the Tenderers during office hours. The rates to be tendered should be only for the samples that may be seen in the Engineer's Office, as substitiution of any other quality will not be allowed.

Forms of tender for item III may be obtained on payment of Re. 1 from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 each for items I and II and Rs. 50 for item III to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in CASH and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) M. H. IRENS, A.M. Inst., C.E., Ag. Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office, Near King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay, (19). TA C12332

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership business carried on by our client, Mr. TULSIDAS MOWJIBHAI along with Messrs. AMULAKHRAI PARMANANDAS, J. D. MOOLAN and JEHANGIR DOSSABHAI MISTRY under the name and style of the Liberty Motor Company at Parvati Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay is DISSOLVED as and from the 28th day of February, 1922, and the said Amulakhrai Parmanandas, J. D. Moolan and Jehangir Doosabhai Mistry have retired from the said partnership. Our client Mr. Tulsidas Mowjibhai will continue the said business in the name of the Liberty Motor Company as the Sole Proprietor, and will alone recover and receive all outstandings due to the said Liberty Motor Company, and pass valid and proper discharges. The public are hereby warned not to pay any debt due to the said Liberty Motor Company to the said Amulakhrai Parmanandas, J. D. Moolan and Jehangir Doosabhai Mistry nor deal with them in any way for or on behalf of the Company.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1922.

THAKOREDAS AND DARU, Attorneys for Tulsidas Mowjibhai. C12356

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3783 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 8th day of September 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

FRANK SIDNEY LUND, of Bombay European Inhabitant, carrying on business as a Stock and Share Broker in the name of Messrs. Forbes and Lund at Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

versus

R. SUNDERESAN of Nagpur Hindu inhabitant, Clerk in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Nagpur. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the defendant Rs. 5,252-8-0, with interest as particulars mentioned in the plaint herein and the costs of the suit you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 21st day of March 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock (standard time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 17th day of September, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD. for Prothonotary

The 17th day of September, 1921.

Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. C12356

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3515 of 1920.

(1) KESHAVJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ, (2) RATANSEY HIRJI BHOJRAJ and (3) NANJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Money lenders, residing at First Pathan Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) NATHMAL HEMRAJ, alias NATHMAL HEMAJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Shroff, residing at Dadar, outside Bombay. (2) SAGARMAL GANESHMAL also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, a minor, under the age of 18 years, residing at Rani, by his Guardian-ad-litem the said Nathmal Hemraj of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadar outside Bombay ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1921, the following immoveable properties will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court. Lots Nos. 1 and 2 shall be sold on Sunday, the 26th day of March, 1922, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises and Lot No 3 shall be sold on Wednesday, the 5th day of April 1922 at the hour of 5 o'clock, in the afternoon before the Commissioner at his office in the Court House.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground at the village of Danda Santa Cruz in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District Thana, situated on the Santa Cruz Jeum Road, containing by admeasurement 1785 square yards being part of Final Plot No. 25 under the Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. II and registered in the Collectors books under Survey No. 298 Revison Survey No. 351 Pot No. 2 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East partly by the Public Road and partly by the property formerly belonging to Nanabhai Rustomji Jamasji and now belonging to Chaganlal Keshavji on or towards the West by the properety forming lot No. 2 on or towards the South by the said Santacruz Jeum Road and on or towards the North by a vacant land belonging to Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar together with bungalow and unfinished stables standing thereon.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground at the village of Danda Santacruz in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District Thana situated on the Santacruz Juem Road containing by admeasurement 1149 square yards or thereabouts being part of Final plot No. 25 under the Santacruz town Planning Scheme No. II and registered in the books of the Collector under No 298 Revision Survey No. 351 Pot No. 2 bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the said property forming Lot No. I on or towards the West by the property of Umakant S. Desai on or towards the South by the said Santacruz Juem Road on or towards the North by the vacant land of Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar together with the Bungalow (unfinished) standing thereon.

LOT NO. 3.

Particulars of the Anik Property:—

All those pieces of land or ground or fields situate at Anik in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, Salsette, District Thana and registered for Land Revenue as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area Acre	Gunthas	Assessment Rs.	As.	Ps.
5	2	2	0	22	5	0	0
23	7	1	0	5½	0	9	0
124	58	2	0	12½	3	12	0
132	49	2	0	33½	6	0	0
141	50	9	0	2½	0	5	0
164	56	1	1	18	10	8	0
171	56	9	0	34½	6	8	0
235	65	4	0	7	0	15	0
251	71	1	0	7½	1	8	0
238	68	1	0	4½	0	8	0
258	72	4	0	4½	0	8	0
259	72	6	0	4½	0	11	0
260	72	7	0	7	0	15	0
		Total	5	35½	41	11	0
		VARKAS LAND.					
207	64	3	0	8	0	8	0
183	50	9	0	20	0	8	0
186	59	12	0	15	0	6	0
188	59	14	0	5	1	2	0
303	98	7	0	14	0	10	0
340	101	40	1	12	0	8	0
351	208	8	0	12	0	7	0
		Total ...	3	6	7	1	0
		Grand Total ...	9	1½	48	12	0

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1922.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Ag. Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of MOTILAL RATANJI KOTHARI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a retired Deputy Political Agent and Treasury Officer, Kathiawar, who resided at the time of his death at Huges Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) JAGMOHANDAS MOTILAL KOTHARI, and (2) CHIMANLAL MOTILAL KOTHARI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Huges Road, outside the Fort, Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 23rd day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the Registrar

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 25th day of February, 1922.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO., Attorneys for Petitioners. C12358

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAM HUSSEIN CURRIMBHOY has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground (now redeemed) together with the Messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Khara Tank Street and Chimna Butcher Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 782, Street Nos. 81, 83, 19, 21, 23, 25 27, 29, 31 and 33 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2581, New No. 3803, Old Survey No. 369, New Survey No. 4362, and containing by admeasurement 264 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Noorbhai Budhabhai, on the West by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on the North by the said Khara Tank Road and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1922.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS, Purchaser's Attorneys. 12357

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2829 of 1920.

(1) The Hon. Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS, C.I.E., M.B.E., and (2) the Hon'ble Mr. CHUNILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS MEHTA, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Ridge Road, outside the Fort, Merchants ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) NANDLAL THAKERSEYDAS, (2) INDERLAL NANDLAL, both of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, doing business at cotton and seed merchants, and (3) GORAKHRAM SADHURAM, also of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road and doing business at Cotton and Seed Merchant ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 11th day of August, 1921, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House in three lots on Friday, the 7th day of April, 1922, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land (of which the Fazandar is Sarjerajji Brijbhukhanji and the annual rent payable to the Fazandar is Re. 20-8-0), situate at Cavel Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 357 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey No. 132 with the buildings and dwelling houses thereon, bearing Municipal Ward C Nos. 3902 and 3904, Street Nos. 220-221 and bounded as follows:—East and North by Cavel Lane, West by a public passage, South by the property of Ruttonji Muljee.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land (formerly of the pension and tax tenure now redeemed from pension and tax) situate at Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 343 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 670, New No. 3018 and Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 1641, 1642, 1643 with the buildings and dwelling houses and outbuildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward C No. 452, Street Nos. 241-243, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the West by a passage abutting on Kalbadevi Road commonly used by the owners, tenants and occupiers of this property and the property of Sewsamal Gangaram and of Ooderam Gangaram and beyond that by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the East by the property of Sewsamal Gangaram, on or towards the North by the property of Ooderam Gangaram, on or towards the South partly by the property of Sewsamal Gangaram and partly by the said passage.

NO. 3. All that piece or parcel of land (formerly of pension and tax tenure now redeemed from payment of pension and tax), containing by admeasurement 57 square yards or thereabouts situate at Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 670, New No. 3018 and Old Survey No. 47, New Survey Nos. 6141-6142-6143, with the buildings and dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under the same numbers as plot one above and bounded as follows:—On or towards the West by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the East and North by the passage commonly used by he owners of this property and of the property of Sewsamal Gangaram and Ooderam Gangaram, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Ganesh Vinayak Kibay and now of Sewsamal Gangaram.

LOT NO. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land at Malad Salsette Taluka, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 4.569 square yards or thereabouts standing in the name of Nandlal Thakerseydas and bounded on the East by a passage, on the West by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Lines, on the North partly by a passage and partly by the property of Ganeshamdas Mirzamal and on the South by the property of Ramji Bhagwan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1922.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Ag. Commissioner. C12349

THE NEW ERA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

The Board of Directorate consists of able professional men. The rates of premium well within easy reach of all classes of people. Policy contract contains no vexatious terms and conditions. Protection against accident and permanent sickness. Every leading phase of Life Insurance to be found with the Company. For particulars apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED
Messrs. D. G. VIN & CO., Managing Agents,
Examiner Press New Buildings,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT O. BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Nos. 173 and 180 of 1922.

Re: Messrs. RAMJI BHUGWAN AND BROTHERS and Re. MADHOWJI RAMJI DHUNJI RANJI, NARANDAS RANJI, KANTILAL TRIBHOWAN, A Minor, RAJNI-KANT TRIBHOWAN, a Minor, KASHIRAM SHAMJI, JUGJIWAN SHAMJI and VALABHDAS SHAMJI, trading as Ramji Bhugwan and Ramji Bhugwan and Brothers at Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay: adjudged Insolvents.

EX PARTE: Bhugwandas Chaturbhuj and Gordhandas Ranchordas, Petitioning Creditors.

Whereas the abovenamed firm of Messrs Ramji Bhugwan and Brothers and Madhowji Ramji, Dhunji Ranji, Narandas Ranji, Kashiram Shamji, Jugjiwan Shamji and Valubdas Shamji trading as Ramji Bhugwan and Ramji Bhugwan and Brothers except Kantilal Tribhowan and Rajni Kant Tribhowan the Minor partners of the latter firms have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section 9 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909 (III of 1909). IT IS ORDERED that the estate and effects of the said firm of Ramji Bhugwan and Brothers and the partners of the firms of Ramji Bhugwan and Ramji Bhugwan and Brothers do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1922.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court.
Bombay, this 3rd day of March 1922.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII, of 1913 and in the matter of the Reliance Motor Works, Ltd., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the said Act and having its registered office at Tamarind Lane within the Fort of Bombay.

(1) G. ATHERTON and CO., a firm, carrying on business at Liverpool in England by their duly constituted Attorney Shapurji Framji Kolah of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, carrying on business at Apollo Street, within the Fort and (2) S. F. Kolah and Co., firm, carrying on business at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the compulsory winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 27th of February, 1922, presented to the Hon'ble the Chamber Judge by the abovenamed Petitioners as Creditors of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Chamber Judge on the 24th day of March, 1922, and any Creditor or Contributroy desirous of opposing the making of an order for the compulsory winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by his attorney or Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1922.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2110 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 31 day of May, 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. GOVARDHAN SURAJMAL, (2) NARANDAS POKARMAL, (3) DOSSABHAI MAGANLAL and (4) SANATRAM KEDARMAL by their constituted attorney Narandas Pokarmal of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant doing business at Shroff Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

JESSINGHBHAI CHUNILAL, a firm carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from he Defendants Rs. 10,135 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein together with interest thereon and costs of the suit, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 28th day of March 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompained by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS SIR NORMAN CHANTTON MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 15th day of June, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 15th day of June, 1921.
Messrs. DUBASH & Co.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

True Copy.
DUBASH & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C12347

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent English and Household F[illegible] High Class Roberts, Wimbridge and [illegible]rniture by John makers; Sliding Di[illegible] other well-known Complete English [illegible]ng Teble, Sideboard silver [illegible] Bedroom suit Handsome Sweet tone cott[illegible]ase, [illegible]abinet palmstands, ware Glasswar[illegible]age Pia[illegible]no Pictures, Plated-[illegible]refrigerator [illegible]e, Crockery, Carpets English Ice On FRIDAY, the 10th March, 1922, at No. 4 Council Road, in the Bombay Light Horse Bunglow behind Times of India at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich and selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Sweet tone cottage Piano Chestr-field Sofas and Easy Chairs to Match, Richly Carved Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Singer Sewing Machine Palmstands, Complete English Bedroom suite, silk Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suit, English Chesterfield Chairs Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, English Carpets, Bed-room Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Cloth and Iron Press, Dressing Tables, Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set, Revolving Book Stands and Revolving Chairs, Ice Box Rich Pictures Glassware, Crockery Cutlery etc., etc.

The property of Sergt. Major J. W. Coy of Bombay Light Horse, Proceeding Home on retirement.

Property of another gentleman 1 Clament Bevard Motor Car, Seven Seatr 20 H.P. in perfect Running order.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be open to view 4 days before sale.

MISTRY and CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 12 Mint [illegible] Fort
[illegible]

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL STOCK IN TRADE OF A SILK SHOP OF MESSRS. ALIMOHOMED NOORMOHOMED.

Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 6th and TUESDAY the 7th March, 1922, at the shop of Alimohomed Noormohomed at Jakaria Masjid outside the Fort by order of the Trustees of the said Alimohomed Noormohomed. Messrs. Indanmal Sobhraj Hajimohomed Haji Dawood and Kalyandas all the stock in trade of the above shop including various designs and patterns of silken stokings socks, handkerchieves, scarves, mufflers, neckties, collers, gloves, trousers, shawls, silk shirts sleeping suits, table covers, bedcovers, sweaters undershirts, vests, and silk wrappers, etc.

The furniture of the above shop including cupboards, stands, Gadi, pillows, wooden boxes, etc., etc.

The goods are on view.

The above goods will be sold in seperate lots to suite the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 10TH MARCH 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT THE TOP FLOOR OF BOMBAY VIEW NEAR TRAM TERMINUS COLABA.

Auction Sale of very strong and substantial teak and black wood specially made highly polished latest pattern drawing, dining and bed-room furniture furniture including dining table dining dem chairs, meat safe, dumb-waiter sideboard chesterfield cushioned sofa, and chairs, marble top, fancy teak and black wood teapoys, specially made almyrah, black wood teapoys, glass door wardrobe, plain cupboards, Iron bedsteads, chest of drawers, teak and blackwood cabinet very sweet toned piano singer sewing machine, oliver typewriter machine, water table, wash stand, rich glass and plated ware, cooking utensils, etc.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneer, will sell by public auction at the above place at the top floor of Bombay View Colaba very beautiful latest pattern highly polished made to order furniture including dining table, dining arm chairs, meatsafe, side board, drawing room chesterfield cushions sofa, and chair, marble table, side teak and black wood teapoys, almyrah (made to order) glass-door hanging cupboards, wardrobe, iron bedsteads, chest of drawers, teak and black wood cabinet hatstand, washing stand very sweet toned cottage piano, singer sewing machine, oliver typewriting machine, very strong writing desk, arm and armless chairs, wire mattresses, towel rack, side shelves, white box, cake stand, door curtains, big durries, hot water cylendar, hall stand, pictures, oil stone, cooking utensils, rich glass and crockery ware, etc.

The property of Mr. J. Armitage Late V. A. List who is leaving for home. Catalogue will be published and goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 6th March, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 517 PIECES OF SILK DUMASH (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER), ETC.

By the order of the Insurance Company concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

517 pieces of silk Dumasah (slightly damaged by water), etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, CHINA VAZES, CLOCKS, WATCHES, PISTOL, CARTRIDGES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction MONDAY, the 6th day of March 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror doors cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book-stands, Chesterfield sofas, old China vazes, bracket lamp, copper kettle, Electro plated salvers, leather pieces, jost fan, Clocks Watches, etc., etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Nazar Abdulla Dharam Ali:—

25 Bore Automatic Magazine Pistol by Webley and scotts and 5 cartridges.

One Horse.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES TWEED SUITINGS, 1 CASE WHITE DRILLS, AND 4 CASES STRIPED ZEPHYRES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 4108 OF 1921.

Messrs. Pudumsey Munjee a Firm ... Plaintiffs.

VS.

Messrs. M. H. Chhaganlal and Co. a firm ..... Defendants.

On WEDNESDAY the 8th day of March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort by order of the Plaintiffs Messrs. Pudumsey Munji pursuant to the decree passed by the High Court in the above suit and on account and at the risk of the Defendants Messrs. M. H. Chhaganlal and Co.

M H 040 and Co., No. 3/4 — 2 cases Tweed Suitings.

M H 1644 and Co., No. 5678 — 1 Case White Drills.

M H 244 and Co., No. 721/4 — 4 Cases Striped Zephyres.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 6 days.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 12TH DAY OF MARCH, 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 12th day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at 19 Club Back Road, Byculla very valuable made-to-order household furniture by known makers (some pieces by Wimbridge Conor and Gerrard and Dewji Canji), comprising dining table, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, silk lined drawing room suites, English writing desk with book-case, glass door book cases, chesterfield sofas, chairs, Singer's sewing machine, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, card table, tiled and plain top teapoys, satsuma vases, rich engravings, made-to-order wooden bedsteads, almirahs, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand table, copper utensils, etc.

The property of the late L. O'Brein Esq., Inspector C. I. D. Bombay and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th March, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

129 APOLLO STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE NAINSOOK, SHIRTINGS, JACCONETTS, PRINTS, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in suit No. 4438 of 1921. (Ramdas Vs. Jamnadas) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 9th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at their rooms. A large quantity of piecegoods, such as Nainsook, Grey and White shirtings, Jacconetts, Prints Mulls, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL AND RUBY JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moss, Esq., the receiver in suit No. 2498 of 1920 (Razrani vs. Haji Bibi) and on account and risk of the pledgor Mirza Abdool Hamid Nemazee Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 11th March, 1922, sell by public auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street the following:—

One Pearl Necklace, one Pearl and Rubq Necklace, one pair Pearl and Ruby Earrings.

One Pearl Necklace, one Pearl and Ruby

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 6th March, 1922.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 6th March, 1922.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 36 Hummun Street, Fort.
Telephone No 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS STORES.

Machinery, Tools, Hardware Leather Goods, Wood, Electric Goods, and misl. other Stores, such as W. I. Pipes, Timber Logs and Baulks Wood Planks, different parts of Carts wooden and Iron, Curricle Bars, Cotton and Manilla Ropes, Wooden Casks, Mild Steel Sections, for Carts, Niwar, Fumigators with Fans and 1½ H. P. Motors Cast Iron weights for Hydraulic Presses Kedge Anchors, Engine Head Lights, 6 cylinders Aluminum Crank cases with shaft and fly wheel for Marine Engine, Compound Steam Engine Marine, Hackshaw Machine, Wagon weighbridge denision's, Hay Presses Zinc scrap, Shed fittings misl, Iron and Baly Tanks, Sieves flour, different kinds of poles, Boilers, Portable steam Engines Locomotives, Baters and Handles, Irontents pins, wooden ladders, Surveyors instruments, Pully Blocks, Valves, Beam scales, Canvas hose with couplings Hydraulic press fittings Cash Safes, C. I. Scrap, Rosin, Rubber armour hose, Canvas hose, Water bottles covers, wooden mallets, napthalin paste Shovel handles, Shoves, Felloes, Saddle namdas, Chain slings, Telegraph poles wheel hubnaves Crucibles, Canvas bags, Idontity Disc, Cord, Zinc water bottles Lifting Jacks, Kettles, Horse shoes and nails, Spades, Leather cuttings, Tool boxes, G. I. Baillers, Harness, Forks, Leather cushions, Feeding cups Comodes pots and stands, Bedpans, Iron wheel tyres, Telegraph wiring, Fire Hydrant Indicators, Porcelain insulators, Telephone cables Bolts and Nuts, etc., etc.,

Under instruction from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th and TUESDAY, the 7th March, 1922, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the goods being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores New Custom House, and at the Auctioneers Room and at the Surplus Government Stores Depot Hajee Bunder Sewree and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE and Co.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 6th March, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF BUNCHES OF PEARL STRINGS, LOOSE PEARLES DIAMONDS AND RUBIES ORNAMENTS, PAIR OF PEARLS, PAIR OF PEARL SUJNI, ETC.

THIS DAY MONDAY the 6th inst. at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort by order of Jhaveri Kalianchan Sobhagchand and on account and at the risk of Jhaveri Bhikubhai Mulchand of Poona:—

(1) 1 Bunch of Pearls containing 31 strings wg. about 92 chows.
(2) 1 Bunch of pearls containing 16 strings wg. about 76½ chows.
(3) 1 Guchha of Pearls containing 36 strings wg. about 45 chows.
(4) 1 Guchha of pearls containing 23 strings wg. about 57 chows.
(5) 1 Loose parcel of Pearls Yellowish.
(6) 1 Loose parcel of Pearls White.
(7) 1 Khod of Diamond Tanmania.
(8) 1 Khod of Diamond and Rubies Tanmania.
(9) 1 Pair of Pearls wg. about 17 chows.
(10) 1 loose pearl.
(11) 11 loose pearls.
(12) 1 pair of Pearl Sujni.
(13) 1 Ketak of Diamond Parab for head.

The above goods are on view.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE ENGINEERING MACHINERY AND TOOLS AND MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

Auction sale of large lots of portable Ascetyfine Lamps, Axels, Arm Baths, Bath Tubs, Bamboos, Bellows, Belting, Large Blow lamp Barbed wire (Rusty) Bare Copper wire (Electrical) all gauges, Bolts and Nuts, Copper Lotas, Cable picketing and measuring chains, Corn Crushers, Chin cord, Meat Choppers, Transport Carts (bodies and components), Rubbish Carts, Clocks Cells, Crucibles, Canvas Chaggels, loose die tins Diet tins with hotwater Pans Diving apparatus complete, Dairy boilers Dust Bins Electric wire in Reels, E. W. Feeding Cups, Zone boat warmer, Fish kettles, Fire Bricks, Felloes wheels spokes, Felt Numdahs Felt Covers (water Bottles) Grid irons, Rubber and Canvas hose pipes (with couplings) Horse clippers machine, Horse Shoes, Horse shoes nails window Hooks fastiners, Steel Hinges 3" Head Ropes, Harness of various kinds, Heliograph parts, hand shaping machines, Helves of various kinds Hoop Iron, Iron pegs, Iron staples, Bronchial Infusers, Insecticide (Napthalim paste), Iron grids, Jumpers Tea Kettles, Lamp oval Kettles, Kedge anchors, Ladders ladles, Leather Cuttings, Lamps and lanterns, all leather, Bone aluminium buttons, Indian Latrins, leather bags, Leather ammunition Carrier, Leather belts, Leather Cases, Tent Lanterns, Lamps parts, Mallets melting pots, miscellaneous Domestic Utencils, good and Bad Newar, Numdahs, paper make number tickets, stuffed panels pack Saddles, Baking Poms, packing Cases, Pantoons, pipe screwing machine, pipes ten tons C. I Flanged, porcelain fittings, portable Engines Manilla rope, Rubber tubing, Rubber sheets Rat traps, Erecting Bycycle wheels stands, Canvas top stools, G. I. Scoops, saddles, Tin scrap, mixed metal scrap, cast Iron scrap, Lead scrap, Showels Spades, Sewing machines sheepswool stuffing Spanners, Old steam Boilers, Sheer legs (not boiler and parts), Surveying poles, Surveying instruments, Stretchers, Tool Boxes, Iron Tyres Tanks, Telegraph Paper, Telegraph Keys Tin Lids, Tin buckets, Tin kettles, Tin tubs, Tin Boxes, Tin pots, Tin Basins, Timber Shesham planks and Baulks Timber Teak planks and Baulks, Tin oil cans, Tin measures, Tin bedpans, Tin Urinals, Tin Stomach warmers, Tripods, Brass weight Iron weight, parts of wooden carts, Zinc water Bottles, Water heaters with stand, Telegraph wooden Poles, water proof canvas Bags W. I. Piping 6", 4" 3" and other sizes, as also Engineering Machinery and tools such as:—materials for Bale shearing plant, Coalshoot four cylinder Engine, Hack saw machine, Refrigerators and Brine Pumps, Marine Engine, Steam winch, steam windlees 2 Locos, No. 3 and 9, steering Engine, Fumigators, Petrol Engine Crank case with Shaft 6 cylinder Petrol Engine, Slings chains Grab, Hay Presses, Benters with handles, Door hinges, galvanised hooks Door Bolts, galvanised screws, etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY the 8th March and THURSDAY, the 9th March 1922 at 10-30 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the above mentioned goods at the Surplus Stores Depot at Haji Bunder Sewree, by order of the Controller (sales).

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on all lots knocked down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods cleared within 14 days of the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the goods apply to the Controller (sales) at his offices at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 46 BALES UMRA COTTON.

This day MONDAY the 6th March at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Seth Mohanlal Malavi and on account and at the risk of Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail.

46 Bales Umra Cotton D/O No. 4405 September Delivery.

The above bales are lying in Slater A5 Godown of Mecadam Balchand Ugechand at Colaba.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND GUNDERI.

On SATURDAY, the 11th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at Sewree Bunder, by order of Seth Gannatrai Rukmanand.

About 50 tons Moulmein selected first-class Thick Teak squares G. R. and Co., above 15 feet.

About 50 tons Moulmein selected first-class Thin Teak squares G. R. and Co., above 15 feet.

About 50 tons Moulmein selected first-class Teak square V. R. S. above 15 feet.

About 50 tons Moulmein selected first-class Teak squares V. R. S. above 15 feet.

About 30 tons Thick Teak Gunderi M. L. 6 to 14 feet.

About 10 tons Thin Teak Gunderi M. L. 6 to 14 feet.

About 125 tons Moulmein selected first class Teak squares and Gunderi.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

THIS IS A SELIC SERIAL
IT STARTS TO-DAY
Vanishing Trails
WITH
FRANKLYN FARNUM
AND
MARY ANDERSON
FIRST INSTALMENT
FIRST SIX PARTS.
Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10 30 p. m.
Cinema Majestic

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6 p. m.
Grand Musical Concert
BY
The RUSSIAN TRIO
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
The World Famous magicians and Illusionists
SINOR CHIFALO
and
Signorina Polermo.
in a new programme of
FUNS! THRILLS! MYSTERY!

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MARY PICKFORD
"THE LITTLE PRINCESS"

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The Stirring Italian Drama
"THE GIRL AND THE MAN"

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and LAST WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
Hair-Raising Hazards! Spine-tingling stunts! Throbbing thrill!
A HIGH POWERED SERIAL WITH JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
"The Sky Ranger"
Episode 13 At the Last Minutes.
" 14 Liquide Fire.
" 15 The last Raid.
PATHE GAZETTE & POLAND COMIC.
TIME:
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE "STAR"
To-night and This Week
The concluding Episodes of that Scientific Serial
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
EPISODES 14TH AND 15TH
The identities of the mysterious characters revealed! Simply striking! Wonderful!
Amazing! togetherwith another Variety Entertainment
Special Engagement of the Chinese Acrobatic Troupe.
TSHNG DER DSA!
TSHNG DER DSA!
New, Novel, Astounding Acrobatic Feats.
The latest Topical Budget and A Comedy.
Four shows daily commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Matine at 3-30.
The CHINESE Variety in our following 3 shows only—
Saturday and Sunday 5-15, 7 and 10-30
and daily 7, 8 45, and 10-30 only.
Special Arrangements for Ladies and Families in Reserved Class, Box, Balcony and Sofa Seats.
FULL ORCHESTRA PLAYING IN OUR 7 and 10-30 shows daily.
No Increase in Prices

COMING! COMING! COMING!
1. "JOSEPH and his ELEVEN BROTHERS"
(A story from the stories from the Book of Books—A Million Dollar production.)
THE "STAR" CINEMA
Bombay's Newest & Princely Picture-palace
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Mandali
Founded by the
Late Mr. K. V. BHONSLE
will
Shortly Stage
SOCIAL OPERATIC COMEDY
SATTECHE GULAM
by
MR. B. V. VARERKAR.
Specially for the business worn public of Bombay needly diversion
Newstyled High-class Opera
Specially composed by authors of recognised merit to be performed in three hours. The first being
TURUNGACHYA DARANT
(On the threshold of the Jail)
This is an absolute novelty on the Marathi Stage.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Alexandra Cinema
BELLASIS ROAD,—BYCULLA
Presents
FRANKLYN FARNUM
AND
MARY ANDERSON
in the greatest Super Selig Serial
Vanishing Trails
A battle of wits against mysterious death dealing band in which the best man wins.
SPEED! ACTION!! THRILLS!!!
SEE the 1st INSTALMENT TO-DAY!
at 5 15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m

THE SERIAL SUPREME.
The Chapter play enters, to night, its 3rd. INSTALMENT
Episodes 7, 8 and 9.
The Mystery Mind
a 2-reel comedy in the programme
To-Night 5-30 7, 8-45, 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema.
(Sandhurst Road).
To-Night—This Week
Messrs K. D. and BROTHERS present
MARRIAGE
(6 Reels-6000 feet)
Starring the renowned and talented
CATHERINE CALVERT
The Lady Beautiful of the Screen.
Supported by an All-Star Cast
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 (p.m.) S. T.

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL.

PRINCE LAYS FOUNDATION STONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
PRINCE'S CAMP,
SARAI ALAMGIR, Mar. 3.

The Prince laying the foundation-stone of the King George's Royal Military School, Aurangabad, said:—

"I have served in more than one theatre of war with Indian soldiers, and I am glad and proud to be among so many of my old comrades here to-day. It is great pleasure to me to be able to visit this part of the Punjab, which is the centre of the area, standing second to none in the Empire in its contribution of fighting men during the war. While all classes in the districts in their neighbourhood answered the call, this is essentially a Mussalman recruiting area and you take just pride in your share of 170,000 Mussalman soldiers, who joined colours from the Punjab. Jhelum District, which stands first among the Districts in this part of the province, had, at the end of war, one man, in nine of the total male population, serving in the army, and under the voluntary system of territorial recruitment by which they were enlisted in some villages, more than 50 per cent of male population had joined our forces. This splendid record needs no words of mine to embroider it nor need I emblish the tale of the gallant manner in which these men did their duty, far from their homelands in the distant fields of war. The world knows that story already and it will live. I am proud to think that I am to be more intimately associated with the Punjab and with you through the representative Punjabi Regiment, the 92nd Punjabis, which is so closely connected with Jhelum District, and will in future be known as the "Prince of Wales'."

SCHOOLS FOR THEIR SONS.

We have [illegible]quoise of heroes of the armies of to-day and Yesterday, but we must not forget to-morrow. The sons of our soldiers must some day take their stand in the ranks of armies of India. It is to their right hand that India looks to guard her in her need in future. The question of providing for the education of soldiers of the future and the sons of soldiers of to-day, has been engaging the attention for some time. My father, the King Emperor, whose thoughts are ever with his Indian troops, heard of the matter and by his command monies of the King-Emperor's Patriotic Fund are to be devoted to the provision of school-houses and hostels for the sons of Indian soldiers and these schools are to be known by his name. The teachers will be officers of the Indian Army. The education given will be of sound general character to fit a man to take worthy place in civil or military career, and to be a good citizen of the Empire. It is my privilege to lay the foundation-stone of one of these schools on this spot. I trust that I may at the same time communicate, to the school which will grow up here, those traditions of courage, loyalty, and devotion, which inspired my comrades in arms from the western Punjab in the Great War.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 4.

The Western depression has moved on to Behar. It has continued to give local snow and rain in Kashmir and the Punjab hills. Rain again has fallen at scattered stations in Malabar and Tenasserim. The chief amounts are:—Srinagar one inch, Sonamarg one and a half inch and Cochin four. A real low temperature has extended to Rajputana but high temperature prevails from the east of the United Provinces and of the Central Provinces to Bengal.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into Bengal and Tenasserim.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, Mar 3rd

Hours of observations taken at 2 a.m. (midnight) 2 p.m. 8 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. to	29 92
Temperature of Air ... ... degrees	74
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72 0
Dew Point	68 3
Relative humidity of Air	0 840
Excess of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	84 7
Minimum do do	71 3
General direction of Wind	NNW, ESE, W, NW.
Total movement of wind in miles	
Total amount of rain in inches	11

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 4th March 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except at Rawalpindi. Both day and night temperatures are below normal, the deficiency in the maximum being 10 degrees at Rawalpindi; the minimum there rose to 41 degrees last night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except at Allahabad. Day temperature is above normal generally, the excess being 10 degree at Allahabad; night temperature is higher than usual in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Both day and night temperatures are below normal. Both day and night temperatures are below normal, the deficiency in the minimum being 5 degrees at Ajmer and 11 degree at Jaipur. The lowest minimum was 42 degree at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at several stations. Day temperature is slightly above normal in Central India West, but below normal over most of Gujarat and Kathiawar; night temperature is lower than usual except at Dwarka and Jhalore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is higher than usual except at Hoshangabad; night temperature is above normal at Akola, Raipur and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in slight excess in the south Konkan. The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Hyderabad but is in excess in the south of the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above normal at Nizamabad, night temperature is above normal in Hyderabad and locally in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The western depression has given no rain, and is passing away east wards. Temperature has risen behind it, and is low to the west of a line passing rural and Delhi. A heavy fall of 4 inches of rain associated with a thunderstorm is reported from Cochin. Except for light cloud in parts of the Peninsula weather is fine over the greater part of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely, except for a few thunderstorms in Malabar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 3rd March, 1922.

The western depression is moving eastwards into the United Provinces. It has given nearly general rain in the North-West Frontier Province with local falls in the east Punjab plains and the Himalayas from Kashmir to Almorah. Rain has also fallen at a few stations in Tenasserim and Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches; Ambala a quarter; Srinagar a half; Kodaikanal three quarters; Sonamarg, Drosh one; Parachinar, Cochin a quarter. Temperature is very low in Baluchistan but appreciably high from the east Punjab to Central India.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH MAR. 1922.

Station.	Temp. in shade Maximum of 24 hours	Temp. in shade Minimum of 24 hours	Humidity 8 hours	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall Deficiency since 1st Nov., to date
Bo. ( )		64	67		52	+2.6
...						
...						
...						
YEAR—						
Mahableshwar	1	57	5	3	183	+0.48
Sawantwadi	60	2 0			16 3	+1 8
Khandesh	81				1 14	—1.40
Nasik	81		1	37	0 81	0 58
Ahmednagar	83	52		0	0.12	0 0	78
Poona	82	50		55		0 85	1 05
Satara							
Sholapur	85	1 4		29		0.74	—0 4
Kolaba	8	3 1		11		0 74	1 16
Ratnagiri	7 6			36		2	
Kolhapur				0		2 07	0 1
Belgaum	80	1 5	2	6		1. 5	—0 54
Dharwar							
Hubli	68	1 2	8	51		2 0	+1 1
Kanara	8	4		80		1.34	2
Sholapur				52		0 48	1 04
Kaladgi		3 6		52		0 13	—10 0
Bijapur	5		1	5		0 5	0
Dharwar		58		80		0	0
Gokak		2		55		0 2	—0 69
Veligaum							
Kaladgi							
Bijapur							
Gadag							
Halyal	3	0	3	8		2	—7
Karwar	8		1	64		0	—0 84
Khandesh							
Dhulia	0	2	0	5		0	—0
Nasik	2	0	1	6		0	0
Nasik							
Ahmednagar	3		0	44		0	0 23
Poona							
Satara	3		0	43		0	0 05
Sholapur							
Kolaba							
Ratnagiri							
Kolhapur							
Belgaum	9			53		2	0 —1
Dharwar						1	91	0
Hubli	93	3	1	0		0	1	+0 26
Kanara						2	20	+1 0
Akola	90	4	0	0		2	0	+0 47
Amraoti			0	38		0	1	+0 32
Nagpur	3		0	47		0	1	—1 0
Chanda		4	0	47		1	1	—0 8
Wardha	9		0	44		0	89	—0 76
Nagpur								
Chanda								
Wardha								
Betul								
Chhindwara								
Seoni								
Hoshangabad								
Narsinghpur								
Jubbulpore	93	0		52		0	0	—0 93
Mandla						1	03	0 30
Balaghat								
Raipur				1		0	60	+4 78
Drug						0	60	+4 12
Bilaspur	3	0		47		0	84	—1 0
Sambalpur	90	1		52		0	0	0 25
Bhandara						1	99	0 25
Nimbaragad	8	1		44		3	66	1 9
Akalkot						0	78	+0 3
Nizamabad								
Aurangabad								
Jalna								
Parbhani								
Bir								
Hyderabad						0	28	2 28
Bidar								
Gulbarga								
Nalgonda						0	62	—0 5	—0 7
Warangal						0	34	0 9	
Indore			0	1	98	11	7	1 5
Kathiawar								
Deesa (Bhuj)								
Kathiawar (Rajkot)								
Kathiawar								
Godhra								
Cutch-Lakpat	3		0	5		3	50	—3 29
Cutch-Mandvi				0		0	0	—0 7
Cutch-Mundra				0		0	0	—0 7
Cutch-Anjar				0		0	0	—0 7
Cutch-Gairidhar				0		0	0	—0 7
Cutch-Bhuj				0		0	0	—0 7
Cutch-Nalia				0		0	0	—0 7
Cutch-Abdasa				0		0	0	—0 7

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

FINAL OF GENTLEMEN'S & MIXED DOUBLES.

RANGA RAO & WAGLE BEAT MILNE & BEAN.

The Western India Tennis Tournamen which began on Monday February 20 drew to its close on Saturday when the final matches of Gentlemen's Doubles and Mixed Doubles were played out before a large gathering of enthusiastic spectators at the Queen's Road Courts. Long before the hour fixed for the commencement of play (4-30 p.m. the galleries of the first court began to be filled up by tennis lovers of both sexes so that by the time play actually began it was well-nigh impossible for a belated visitor to get a seat. Interest in the days proceedings was further heightened by the fact that the challenge cups and individual trophies were to be awarded at the close of the play to the successful competitors by Her Excellency Lady Lloyd—so that the occasion began in some aspects to assume more of the complexion of a society function than a sporting event.

RANGA RAO AND WAGLE BEAT MILNE AND LADY BEAN.

Play in the final of the Gentlemen's Doubles began punctually at 4-30 p.m. the finalists were Ranga Rao and Wagle and Milne and Lady Bean. Both the combinations had worked their way steadily up in the earlier stages of the tournament by dint of both cautious, careful but enterprising games. Leaving aside the chances of knock-out tournament and the inevitable element of luck that is operative in the working out of the law of the survival of the fittest it can be said that the finalists were in every way the best two combinations of the year.

The game that ensued was a very pretty one to watch Ranga Rao was at the top of his form and acquitted himself throughout the trying struggle with distinction. Wagle was just a 'bundle of nerves'—a very sensitive mechanism which would become upset at the least hitch. His strokes lacked in vigour, his drives lacked in driving force, movements lacked in rhythm and as for his volleys they were mere attempts to softly 'pat' the ball. He found a counterpoise on the other side in Bean who at times was very erratic in his methods. Milne was the mainstay of his side and achieved prodigies of valour though to no purpose as Ranga Rao would come up at the psychological moment and by a punishing stroke or a deft twist of the bat place the ball beyond possibility of a return.

The match was ended in two straight sets of 6-3 and 6-4 Ranga Rao and Wagle began well and the result too confirmed the old saw 'well begun is half done'. They established a useful lead of 4 games ere Milne and partner woke up to the realities of the situation and tried to redress the balance with partial measure of success. Milne got his service game and thus the score stood at 4-1. The next game too was annexed by Milne and partners as the result of aggressive tactics. Ranga Rao took up the the score of 5-2 but had to concede the next game. With the score standing at 5-3 it was thought Milne and Bean would challenge with success but expectations were falsified and the first set fell to the Indian pair at 6—3.

In the next set Milne and Bean put up a stiffer fight and their efforts were rewarded with 4 games in the set. Wagle and Bean frustrated each others mistakes and this made the set a more contested one. The first two games were captured by Milne and partner and the next by Ranga Rao and Wagle. Milne took up the lead to 3—1 but at this stage the other side managed to level up and ultimately to forge ahead. A prolonged struggle ensued without marked advantage to either side till the score reached 4 all when the Indian couple took the next two games and thus emerged victorious in this years' Gentlemen's Doubles contests.

LADY TATA AND NAOROJI BEAT MRS. ROW AND WAGLE.

The above were the finalists in this year's mixed doubles. The play in this contest was of an exceedingly interesting nature. Wagle who was suffering from nerves earlier in the day improved considerably and showed much better form. The first part it is true won the match but Mrs. Row and Wagle put up a game fight and at some stages in the second set it was thought that they might equalise by winning the set and successfully challenge in the third set. Lady Tata and partner's success is really to be attributed to the excellent game played by Lady Tata who possesses a fairly powerful drive for a lady player. Naoroji played a dashing and good game which made an immense appeal to the gallery and elicited frequent applause but he was guilty of many faults which could easily have been avoided if only 'gallop' had given place to caution and discretion. To Wagle's credit it must be said whatever his mistakes of omission and commission may have been in the earlier set he made amends in the second and if he failed it was only because of the overwhelming superior combination opposed to him Mrs. Row played a careful but for the most part uninterprising game. She tossed up most of her balls—a necessary precautionary measure against Nemesis at the net in the person of Naoroji and in this she did well. The first set was taken at 6—3 by Lady Tata and partner. The second was a more contested affair and 5-all was reached in easy stages. The next two games and the set fell to the lot of Lady Tata and Naoroji and with it the Mixed Championship for the year.

LADY LLOYD DISTRIBUTES PRIZE

At the close of the matches Her Excellency Lady Lloyd was requested by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, on behalf of the Bombay Gymkhana, to distribute the cups and trophies—which she did with great grace and charm. On the table was a glittering display of silver cups big and small of all shapes and sizes and these were awarded to the fortunate winners of the year.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

Winner.—Ranga Rao.
Runner-up:—Jarnett.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Winners: Ranga Rao and Wagle.
Runners-up:—Milne and Bean.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Winners: Lady Tata and Naoroji.
Runners-up:—Mrs. Row and Wagle.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

1912 Dr. A. H. Fyzee.
1913 R. D. England.
1914 Dr. A. H. Fyzee.
1915 C. D. Rangarao.
1916 C. D. Rangarao.
1917 C. D. Rangarao.
1918 Z. Chinmulgund.
1919 Major J. C. S. Rendall.
1920 C. D. Rangarao.
1921 N. B. Dhagwat.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

1912 Dr. A. H. Fyzee and J. H. Chimulgund.
1913 J. A. D. Naoroji and N. P. Engineer.
1914 R. Reid and R. D. England.
1915 R. D. England and Capt. F. A. Rendall.
1916 Chimmulgund and A. A. Fyzee.
1917 Chimmulgund and A. A. Fyzee.
1918 R. D. England and H. Cheetham.
1919 Major J. C. S. Rendall and W. Irwin.
1920 A. A. Fyzee and R. A. Wagle.
1921 Rajaram Moraji and R. A. Wagle.

MIXED DOUBLES.

1914 R. D. England and Mrs. Reynolds
1915 Mr. and Mrs. R. D. England.
1916 Mr. and Mrs. R. D. England.
1917 Mr. and Mrs. R. D. England.
1918 Mrs. Reynolds and W. Irwin.
1919 Mrs. Reynolds and W. Irwin.
1920 Lady Tata and L. S. Dane.
1921 Mrs. Row and R. A. Wagle.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

A A KHAN TOURNAMENT

The following is the result of the draw ing:—

PRELIMINARY MATCHES

ROUND NO. 1.

Crusader's Athletic—Bye.
Lusitanians "A"—Bye.
Parel Portuguese Sporting Club—Bye.
Bombay Veterinary School—Bye.
Islam Gymkhana—Bye.
B. E. S. Old Boys "B"—Bye.
Cathedral High School vs. Bombay Gymkhana—(1).
B. E. S. Old Boys "A" vs. Bandra Rovers—(2).
Grant Medicals vs. Parsee Cyclists—(3).
R. I. M. Dockyard vs. Catholic Ld. Institution—(4).
Y. M. C. A. Procter vs. 1st Batt. Parsee Pioneers—(5).
Y. M. C. A. Central vs. Parsee Pioneers—(6).
Lyoulla United vs. Custom Athletic Association—(7).
Hornets—Bye.
National Sporting Club—Bye.
Orion Sporting Club—Bye.
K. S. L. I.—Bye.
Lusitanians "B"—Bye.
Bombay Rangers—Bye.
G. I. P., Parel—Bye.

PRELIMINARY ROUND NO. 2.

(A) Crusaders Athletic vs. Lusitanians "A".
(B) Parel Portuguese Sporting Club vs. Bombay Veterinary School.
(C) Islam Gymkhana vs. B. E. S. Old Boys "B".
(D) Winner of (1) vs. Winner of (2).
(E) Winner of (3) vs. Winner of (4).
(F) Winner of (5) Winner of (6).
(G) Winner of (7) vs. Hornets.
(H) National Sporting Club vs. Orion Sporting Club.
(I) K. S. L. I. vs. Lusitanians "B".
(J) Bombay Rangers vs. G. I. P., Parel.

TOURNAMENT PROPER

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Bhusaval vs. Winner of (F).
(2) Winner of (J) vs. Winner of (A).
(3) Ajmere vs. Winner of (E).
(4) Winner of (G) vs. Winner of (D).
(5) Winner of (C) vs. Poona Rangers.
(6) Winner of (B) vs. Igatpuri.
(7) Poona Rifles vs. Winner of (I).
(8) Jubbulpore vs. Winner of (H).

SECOND ROUND.

(M) Winner of (1) vs. Winner of (2).
(N) Winner of (3) vs. Winner of (4).
(O) Winner of (5) vs. Winner of (6).
(P) Winner of (6) vs. Winner of (8).

SEMI-FINAL.

(X) Winner of (M) vs. Winner of (N).
(Y) Winner of (O) vs. Winner of (P).

FINAL.

Winner of (X) vs. Winner of (Y).

Berlin.—With the establishment of diplomatic relations between Afghanistan and Germany German professor Beck, Orientalist has received permission to reside at Kabul as professor of European languages.

MEERUT RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(Associated Press.)

MEERUT, Mar. 4.

HARDY PLATE.—Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 300 to 2nd, and 200 to 3rd.

A handicap hurdle race for horses.

Distance 2 miles over 5 flights of hurdles.

Capt. Lyon Smith's BIG BEN Lyons 5-0 Owner 1
Mr. W. Haynes's MOONSHINE Lyons 11st Lyons 2
Mr. E. S. Wood's CORNSCREW 9st Mr. Lockman 3
Mr. G. H. Essaji's O C HONEYMOON 12-0 Thomson 4

CLUB PLATE.—Rs. 3,000 of which the sum of Rs. 300 was presented by the R. C. T. C. Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 600 to 2nd and Rs. 400 to 3rd.

A high weight handicap for horses in the third division. Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. R. A. Parcey's NICE GUN 8-13 Capt. Jarnett 1
Mr. R. A. Parcey's MAYBE 9-10, Owner 2
Other horses did not run.

SERVICE PLATE. Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to 2nd, and Rs. 200 to 3rd.

A welter weight handicap for the 4th division. Horses bonafide and free from any

Wing-Commander R. J. Batson's LINCOLN 12-0 Jones 1
Mr. C. Bird's TOMMY 8-9 Franklin 2
Mr. G. H. Essajee's ARTHUR 10-1 Aldridge 3
Maja Sirpal Singh's SIR 8-1 Lyons ... 4

LANCER PLATE.—Rs. 2,300 of which were Rs. 1,000 presented by the R. C. T. C. Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 600 to 2nd and Rs. 300 to 3rd. A high weight handicap for horses in the fourth division.

Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Vernon's LADIES 10-7 A. Harrison ... 1
Major G. Gomes's SAILING MOON 8-9 Alford 2
Dead heated for first place.
Mr. Deane Freeman and A. M. Jarnett's REPARTEE 5-4 White 3
Mr. R. A. Parcey's NICE GUN 7-10 Jones 4

N.B.—Fifteen minutes after the last race the race authorities came to the decision and order that the two deadheated horses to satisfy themselves as to their decision when the race as run Charles beat Smiling Morn by a length and the previous decision of dead-heat was accordingly quashed and Smiling Morn stood of the second place.

MARCH PLATE.—Rs. 1,500 to winner, Rs. 300 to second and Rs. 300 to third. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14-2, and under. Distance 1½ miles.

Lt.-Colonel Kettlewell's KARUM 8-10 Alford 1
Mr. Ram Charan's VARLET 7-11, Aldridge ... 2
Mr. Hammeed Umeen Ahmed's BOLT AWAY 8-3 Harrison 3
Mr. Raizul Husain AYALA 5-1 Downes ... 4
Contingency, the property of officers of H. M. S. Navy the Army Royal air force or Indian Civil Service on full pay, and gazetted officers of the imperial service on full-pay, and officers Auxiliary Force, ridden by those qualified to enter. Distance 6 furlongs flight.
Mr. V. S. Erskin Lindop ETERNITY 9-0 McLeodham 1
Major Jackson SENSFORD 11-10 Capt. Bernard 2
Capt. C. B. C. Anderson's FERRY BANK 9-13 Capt. Arnold 3
Mr. J. C. Ferguson's GARDEN REACH 10-8 Owner 4

GOVERNORS GENTS CUP—A cup value of pounds 50 presented by His Excellency Viceroy and Rs. 3,000 added to which Rs. 3,000 were presented by the R. C. T. C. Rs. 4,000 to the Produce Stakes Fund and Rs. 1,000 to Cup Fund and Rs. 5,000 to the winner, Rs. 2,000 to the third for country-bred horses 4 years' old and 2 upwards at the time of starting the weight for Arab geldings not eligible to run. Penalties—winner once of a race value Rs. 750 or over, to carry 5 lbs extra once, or oftener, or of a race value Rs. 950 or over 7 lbs. extra, of a race value Rs. 1,000 or over 10 lbs. extra, of a race value Rs. 2,000 or over 14 lbs extra. Winner of Poona C. B. Derby or Poona C. B. Stledger 1921 to carry 14 lbs. in addition.

Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. G. H. Essajee's JOVIAL 9-0 Aldridge 1
Capt. Raja Hari Singh CREADILLO 8-1 Alford 2
Mr. Vernon's SUGAR CANE 10-3 A. T. Harison 3
Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE 10-3 Quinn 4

THE TIKKA CUP.—4-30 p.m. (Rs. 2,500). A cup value Rs. 500 presented by Raja Sripal Singh of Tikra, and Rs. 1,200 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the 2nd and Rs. 300 to the 3rd. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies. 14-2 and under. Distance 5 furlongs.

MORE PRISONS FOR N. C. O.

DEBATE IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

There was a lively discussion lasting over three hours at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council, when the Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim asked for a grant of Rs. 1,25,000 in connection with the opening of temporary jails for non-cooperation prisoners. This amount was needed for a temporary jail at Manicktala for male prisoners and another at Berhampore for women non-co-operation prisoners. He said that the political atmosphere of the country was still uncertain, although there had been a lull in non-cooperation activities after the Bardoli resolutions. But there was no certainty how long this state of things would continue.

Two amendments were moved, one refusing the grant altogether and another reducing the grant by Rs. 22,000, the amount required for the female jail at Berhampore. A large numbers of Indian non-official members criticised strongly the policy of Government, especially in Government not taking action on the resolution recently passed in the Council, demanding the immediate release of non-cooperation prisoners. This was used as a protest against Government and an argument for refusing the grant. During the debate several members made personal reflections against Government members and were called to order. The amendment reducing grant by Rs. 22,000 was carried in spite of strong Government opposition by thirty-nine votes against thirty-eight, the original motion as amended was also carried.

Vienna.—Chancellor Schober Said credits of four and half millions sterling had already been contributed or promised to austria by Britain and France and Italy. The Czecho Slovakian government proposed to use a portion to staobilize the Austrian crown in foreign markets.

Johannesburg.—The whole of the Rand is quieter and there is a large increase in the number of the strikers, who have resumed work. Five thousand men including officials are at present working.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

SCOTLAND BEATS IRELAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 5.

At the Celtic Park, Glasgow, Scotland met Ireland in the Association Football International. The weather was fine and the ground in good condition. There were 20,000 spectators. The Scottish attacks were well engineered by Wilson, centre-forward, who distributed the ball cleverly to his wingers, but the Irishmen were both dangerous in defence and persistent in attack, and they certainly had the better of the first half. Two minutes from the interval, Gillespie scored for Ireland.

On the resumption, for a time Ireland had all the game, their forwards displaying a considerable dash. Campbell, the Scottish goalkeeper, had a busy time and saved shots from all angles. Then Scotland began a better progress, and after sixteen minutes play in the second half, Wilson equalised. Scotland continued to improve, and ten minutes from the finish, Wilson scored a winning goal.

LATER.

Scotland beat Ireland by two goals to one in the International Association Football match.

OTHER GAMES.

In the fourth round of the Association Cup the Woolwich Arsenal and Preston secured one goal each.

Huddersfield beat Millwall, by three to nil.

Notts County and Aston Villa drew, with two goals each, and Cardiff and Tottenham drew with one each.

LONDON, March 4.
Recd 4 p.m., March 5.

The results of the Association Football matches to-day are as under.—

FIRST DIVISION.

Blackburn nil, Liverpool nil.
Bolton three, Newcastle two.
Everton two, Bradford City nil.
Oldham nil, Burnley one.
West Bromwich two, Chelsea two.
Sunderland one, Sheffield United nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool two, Notts Forest one.
Bradford nil, Wolverhampton nil.
Clapton two, Barnsley one.
Crystal Palace one, West Ham two.
Fulham nil, Bristol City nil.
Hull five, Leicester two.
Leeds two, Derby one.
Rotherham nil, Portvale one.
Wednesday nil, South Shields three.
Stoke two, Coventry two.
(Notts County vs. Bury not played.)

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN).

Askington one, Trunmere nil.
Rochdale nil, Barrow one.
Chesterfield nil, Stockport one.
Darlington three Wigan nil.
Durham three, Halifax one.
Hartlepools two, Accington one.
Lincoln two, Stalybridge one.
Nelson three, Prissby nil.
Wrexham four, Walsall nil.

(SOUTHERN.)

Brentford three, Swindon nil.
Brighton three, Newport nil.
Charlton one, Merthyr nil.
Northampton nil, Portsmouth nil.
Norwich nil, Exeter nil.
Queens Park Rangers one, Swansea nil.
Southampton five, Southend one.
Watford nil, Plymouth one.
(Aberdares vs. Luton and Bristol Rovers vs. Gillingham were postponed. Reading vs. Millwall not played.)

SCOTTISH.

Albion one, Dundee nil.
Clyde one, Airdrieonians one.
Dumbarton one, Hibernians one.
Falkirk two, Queens Park nil.
Hamilton three, Clydebank one.
Hearts six, Ayr two.
Kilmarnock two, Partick one.
Raith four, Motherwell one.
Rangers three, Morton nil.
Saint Mirren two, Aberdeen one.
Third Lanark nil, Celtic nil.

RUGBY MATCH

NAVY BEATS ARMY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 5.

The Army and the Navy met in the Rugby match at Twickenham to-day, in the presence of ten thousand spectators, including the King who was given an enthusiastic reception. The weather was showery and the ground heavy. At the outset, the Army were continually attacking, and, after twelve minutes, one of the many fine army three-quarter movements ended in Davy scoring a try. The Navy then took up the attack, and England's skipper Davies, playing half back, initiated some fine movements. After ten minutes heavy pressure, the Navy equalised by Luddington placing a penalty goal. The interval came with each side, therefore, having scored a try. On the resumption, the Navy went away with a great rush, the Army having some anxious minutes. Then the Army began a series of onslaughts on the opponents' line, but the sailors were soon back on the offensive. Davies cleverly dropped the goal. The game was vigorous and fast to the end, but although both lines were frequently in danger there was no further scoring and the match ended in a win for the Navy.

A Lahore message states before leaving Lahore on Wednesday night, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales appointed Major Black, Private Secretary to the Governor of the Punjab to be a member of the Victorial Order.

A Lahore message states it is understood that Rai Bahadur Jai Lal succeeds Mr. Herbert as Government Advocate and Mr. Gordon Nowl, Barrister succeeds the former Assistant Legal Remembrancer.

COUNCIL'S "DIGNITY."

"WARNING TO CHRONICLE."

It was a comparatively thin house and the discussion was of the most unfruitful sort. Motions or omissions were moved even for such items as Rs. 60—of course to be withdrawn. It must be remembered that a number of these motions are not going to affect the budget in any way—the members will not be able to reduce a single rupee, even a single pie. Government has promised to reduce Rs. 60 lakhs and that is the last word in reductions. Any reductions that might be made now would only be included in that sum. So all this discussion and waste of time is futile.

It such was the nature of the work performed the Council spent a good part of a hour in maintaining its dignity.—and that requires to be done! It was about a letter printed in this journal by a "Member" on March 1. After a lecture had been delivered about the "honour and privileges" of the House and the members, and not of the Press the President proceeded to lay down the law for the public Press in this country. He said it was a breach of privilege to cast any reflections on either the *capacity* of the members, or their *character*! After this it was easy to proceed to pronounce the sentence on the culprit. As no member had risen in the House to own up to the grave offence he had committed, the only thing was gravely to reprimand the paper and say, don't do it again. If it did, then the paper would be deprived of the privilege which at present it was enjoying in the "Press Gallery". Against such "scurrilous attack," he said, the House must vindicate its "honour and dignity" by punishing the paper. This pronouncement was accepted with the usual cheers. The President's invitation to the members to get up and say "mea culpa" was not accepted with alacrity and nobody got up in his place "chivalrously," as the President asked them do, and Mr. Dipchand Ojah, a very shrewd member from Sind, felt later sceptical about it. This gave an opportunity to Mr. Annappa Thadeppa Chougule of Belgaum, to pay on old scores. Last session he complained bitterly against the representative of this paper and cast aspersions on his integrity for saying that Mr. Chougule was reading his budget speech, as he also did this year. The Director of Information had approached the representative and argued the point with him.—there could be no question of reprimand from him. But he was told that it was not a question for argument, for there was ocular proof. Not content with this Mr. Chougule had written to the Secretary of the Council and moved heaven and earth otherwise, and threatened to take action. But he had to leave the matter at that, thinking that it was better to let sleeping dogs lie. Yesterday, Mr. Chougule got up in his place and said that the Press representative had already been "warned" by the Director of Information,—which was to put it mildly far from the truth. Mr. Haveliwalla easily assuming that as the members had not risen they must not have written the letter, and somebody masquerading as member must have written the letter, asked what action was going to be taken against the paper, and the President soothed that ruffled gentleman by pleading the ignorance of the paper in regard to that delicate question of "vindicating their honour". Mr Kanji suggested writing a letter to the Editor But Rao Bahadur Sathe thought what had happened in the Council would be enough warning to the paper and that there would not be another occasion for the House to repeat the warning. This was a sane view of the whole situation—as far as the House was concerned But there are very few persons outside who will agree with the views expressed by President. It is not the mere outward trimmings that lend dignity to a Council or add to its height but something else It is for the Council either to make itself respected or condemned and no amount of withholding of "privileges" will prevent the Press from doing its duty.

MADRAS COUNCIL

N. C. O. NEWSPAPERS TO BE TABOOLD

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 4.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held this morning, when Sir C. Todhunter, Finance Member presented the budget for the year 1922—23. There was a fair attendance of members, and Their Excellencies were present in the gallery. After the Finance Member's speech the Council rose for the day. Discussion on the budget will take place on Monday and the succeeding two days.

At question time, Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao asked Government to state, whether they noticed several misrepresentations and false statements of facts regarding matters political, which are made in some of the English and vernacular papers in the presidency and whether Goverment had taken or proposed to take necessary action to stop such publications, which are sure to spread false impressions and lead to confusion disorder and breach of peace (2) Whether Government have issued or proposed to issue orders to all departments including judicial, not to encourage newspapers advocating and supporting non-co-operation, by sending to them official advertisments for publication and also not to give any Government printing work to printing presses, which are owned or managed by active non-co-operators.

The replies were that Government has noticed many false statements in the Press action is taken when such statement constituted an offence (2) Government has issued instructions that no Government printing work or contracts should be given to presses owned or controlled by Non-Co-operators, if it is possible to avoid doing so, regard being had to local conditions. They have also expressed the view that official advertisments should be withheld from newspapers which definitely advocated non-co-operation.

BATTLE ON BUDGET

BEGINS TO-DAY.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar.

The bankruptcy budget is the only subject of conversation and avidly among non-official members of the Indian legislature. Angry protests and loud lamentations are the characteristic features of several private and party conferences held in Raisina in response to appeal of the Democratic Party. The absentee members have already arrived and the battle will be waged on Monday Tuesday in the Legislative Assembly. The attitude of the non-official section of the House, with the exception of a few is entirely opposed to the budget and there will be a frank attack on the army expenditure which has been held by the law officers of the crown as an untouchable item. The members of the Democratic Party, I understand, will be given a separate block in the Assembly from Monday. They decidedly of the opinion that the Finance Bill must not be agreed to. Ten minutes will be allowed to each member to speak his general remarks on the budget, but it appears that the members of the Democratic Party will adopt only one strain of argument namely "You don't allow us to peep into your Military expenditure and why is this expenditure which is responsible for our bankruptcy. We are not a party to your extravagance on the military front and we do not accept any responsibility therefore. Last year, we clearly indicated our views on the subject and gave you twelve months' grace to mend your ways and now we are not prepared to extend further grace. Of course there are a few items like the civil estimate side like the salt duty and the 25 per cent in passenger fare which we are opposed but all this is a mere drop in the ocean when compared to the reckless financial profligacy on the Military side. The general discussion on the budget will therefore be keenly watched with interest not devoid of anxiety.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S ADVICE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The budget is naturally exercising minds of the members of both the Houses very much The Democratic Party, the commercial members of Bombay and Indian members generally feel that the burden which the Government propose to place on India is so heavy that it cannot be borne. The excise on cotton manufactures and the duty and duty on machinery are considered highly objectionable and against all principles. The members availed themselves of the presence of Pundit Malviya in Delhi to consult him and he quite agrees that the burden is huge and hopes the members would realize their responsibility towards their country. Unless the attitude of the Government is changed regarding the military change, the Military and Railway budget economy effect in higher grades of the services the members and other leaders think that all obstruction fails there would be right. If obstruction fails the Bills likely they take no part in the bills. All the sane and the influential members have independently come to the conclusion. Even Sir William Meyer's proposals were considered too much in the old Council. The speech of Sir W. Smythe the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce casting reflection on the ability of Council is highly resented. All are hopeful they will rise equal to the occasion.

PT JEWHAR LAL NEHRU

RELEASED ALONG WITH 6 O[THERS]

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March

Pandit Jewharilal Nehru and six others belonging to Lucknow were released from jail to-day, before the expiry of term of imprisonment, to which they were sentenced under Criminal Law Amendment Act. The six others are, Mohanlal Saxena Moulana Salamatulla, Shaik Sinaukat Ali Pandit Balmukund Bajpai, Dr. Shiva Narain and Dr. Lakshmi Sahay. They came out of the jail at 3 p.m., Pt. Jewharilal leaves to night for Allahabad It is not authoritatively known but unofficially stated that their release is due to the recommendations of Mr. Special Judge, who is examining all cases of those convicted under the Criminal Amendment Act.

PROCESSION AT LUCKNOW.

Pandit Harkarnath Misra who was sentenced to three months' at Lakhimpur was released on the expiry of his term arrived in Lucknow yesterday, when he was taken in a grand procession.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FINANCE MEMBER PROMISES RETRENCHMENT.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Mar.

In the Central Provinces Legislative Council, general discussion over the budget is proceeding since yesterday.. Most of the official members, who took part in the debate, suggested retrenchment in the structure of Public Works Department works, travelling allowances, police, stationery, and printing, as a means of reducing the deficit and were generally against additional taxation. They criticised that it was not a peoples' budget and did not recognize the change of policy after the inauguration of reforms. Some members pressed the reduction of the provincial contribution to the Central Government. One suggestad a commitee of officials and non-official to effect retrenchments and criticised that Government has not done their best to tap natural resources.

The Finance Member replying to the debate agreed to consider the question of committee and to effect possible retrenchment in all directions, except in the case of salaries of Government officials as it would be impairing efficiency.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

AT HOME.

The Senior Mechanical Engineering students of the V. J. T. Institute were at home to Mr. A. J. Turner, the Principal and Mr G. W. Burley, Head of the Department, on Saturday.

"PRESENT BUDGET."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Mr. S. R. Bomanji will speak on the "Present Budget" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture is open to the public.

LATE MR. N. R. BHATTACHARJEE.

Mr. Sudeb Bhattacharjee, writes to say that he regrets he finds it difficult to write individually acknowledging all those who have sent him and his mother messages of condolence on the death of his father, Mr. N. R. Bhattacharjee. He takes this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of all the messages of sympathy.

CLERKS' UNION.

SOCIAL GATHERING.

The annual social gathering of the members of the Clerks' Union came off yesterday (Sunday) afternoon at the Muzeferabad Hall, Grant Road. There was a large and representative gathering on the occasion. There were many items of interest including sports and music.

Mr. Dalal at the outset said he had great pleasure in welcoming the guests there that afternoon. There were about ten thousand clerks in Bombay and he was sorry to tell them that a great majority of them had not yet joined the Union. They had a Cooperative Credit Society for the benefit of the members of the Union. They had also in view the Mutual Death Benefit Fund and he hoped that the members would lend their support to it. They intended to start libraries and a recreation club for the benefit of the members.

Mr. Krishna Rao, the Secretary of the Union, appealed to those present to increase the number of members of the Union. Some employers in this city did not like the Union at all, and in sending invitations to their clerks he received rebukes instead of thanks from them. He hoped that 90 per cent. of the clerks in Bombay would join the Union.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, the Vice-President of the Union, exhorted the clerks to be self-sacrificing. He said that the status of the clerks in England was better than theirs. They should all join together and place their Union on a proper and sound footing. They need not be afraid of their employers so long as Government, whose support they had, was at their back. He hoped the Union would increase in members.

Mr. B. N. Anandrao then requested Mr. Clayton to distribute the prizes to the successful winners in the sports.

After the partaking of refreshments the function of the afternoon came to a successful close.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Calcutta University 1921-22 Budget estimate adopted disclosed a deficit of five lakhs of rupees, which the Vice-Chancellor ascribed partly to students' defection, owing to the Non-Cooperation movement.

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A Lahore, message says. When the post of the President of the Punjab Legislative Council is vacated by Mr. Butler, it is intended to appoint Mr. Cesson as President.

* * * *

A Calcutta message of March 2nd says:—At the opium sale 250 chests of Benares opium were offered for sale. Sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 11,390,000 the highest price per chest being Rs. 4,780 and average Rs. 4,556.—(A.P.)

* * * *

A Lucknow, message March 4th says, a Tundla message says that there is slight improvement in the situation. Some of the staff other than drivers and firemen are resuming.

* * * *

A Lahore, message of March 4th says, a tragedy occurred on Friday, near Gurusar Sultani railway station, not far from Amritsar, when three aeroplanes which were flying back from Lahore to Ambala collided and crushed to ground. Four occupants were killed and machines reduced to wrecking.

* * * *

At Saturday's meeting of the Bengal Council, a resolution was moved asking for the establishment of depots on co-operative basis for purchase and distribution of cotton yarns and other raw meterials and for sale of manufactured products of hand looms.—(A. P.)

* * * *

A Rangoon message of March 2nd says, speaking at the annual meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ritchi, the Chairman, before dealing with commercial subjects said political changes in the country during recent years demand that Europeans take greater interest in Government of the country than in the past. (A. P.)

* * * *

The Aryasamaj of Mysore has entered its emphatic protests against the recent oral orders of Deputy Commissioner Hassan in prohibiting one of the Arya-Samaj missionaries from delivering a non-political and purely religious lecture on the subject "living religion" and requested the Mysore durbar to pass orders instructing all district officers not to interfere and unnecessarily put obstacles in the peaceful propagandist work of the Arya Samaj.

* * * *

A Satwari message of March 2nd says on the morning of Thursday the Prince of Wales exchanged ceremonial visits with His Highness the Maharajiah of Jammu and Kashmir. The Princes' return visit was made an occasion of holding a Darbar in a big shamiana where all principal Indian officials of the State and Raja Sir Hari Singh, the Maharajkumar (the adopted son of Maharaja) and the Rai of Panch were presented to the Prince. The custom of presentation of "nazar" was observed, and after a few minutes, the Prince left under a royal salute.—(A. P.)

RIOTING IN SANKLI STREET.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

The last of the riot cases was disposed of yesterday by Mr.. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate ,at the Mazagaon Police Court when Inspector Power of the Nagpada Police Station charged (1) Abdul Sakia and (2) Mr. Pestonji Edulji Bathiwalla, a merchant dealing in sundry goods with rioting and mischief at Sankli Street, Byculla on the 17th of November last during the recent disturbances in Bombay.

Prosecuting Inspector Harst in the absence of Mr. Finani conducted the prosecution; while accused No. 2 was defended by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji with Mr. De Cunha.

The detailed facts of the case have already been published in the "Bombay Chronicle."

His Worship, in delivering judgment observed that he could not see his way to convict the accused as there was not sufficient evidence before him. He, therefore, discharged all the accused.

All the riot cases are disposed of.

BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. K. Khatraz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged E. L. Josai, a cashier and file-clerk in the Girgaon Police Court with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2049-12 as. belonging to Government.

Mr Acranial Desai, pleader defended the accused..

Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate said the accused was a Cashier and File Clerk at the Girgaon Police Court. On the 21st of February, the judicial clerk of the Court reported to him that there was a considerable deficit in the safe. He, then, ordered him to take charge of the keys from the accused. He examined all the account books. On the 28th of February when he examined the account books, he found that there was a deficit of Rs. 2,048-12 as. in the cash and safe. The same day he sent the report of the matter to the Learned Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate under whose order the accused was suspended. The accused had paid all the money. The accused had been in Government service for the last nine years and hitherto there had never been any complaint against him. In the matter in question the accused had not concealed anything from him. The accused's explanation was that he now lost the money on the race-course. Recently the accused's house was looted by thieves and, thereby, he had suffered another misfortune. He did not wish, under the circumstances, to press the charge in view of the accused's good character and his honest efforts in relating to him the true facts about the matter. He requested His Worship to show towards the accused as much leniency as possible.

Krishna Morarji, police constable said that he arrested the accused at Proctor Road at 1-30 p.m. on Thursday last.

To the Court, Mr. Achrekar said that he had recovered all the money.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

A WAITER'S LAPSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shait charged Manuel Francis Mascarenhas, a Christian saloon-waiter, with the theft, as a servant, of bed-sheets, clothes, etc., collectively valued at Rs. 356-13-6 on the 3rd instant on a vessel (s. s. "Cheybassa") lying at No. 14 Shed, Alexandra Dock. The property belonged to the B. I. S. N. Company.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and prayed for mercy.

His Worship convicted the accused and taking into consideration his first offence, sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20, in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

INTERESTING HIGH COURT JUDGMENT

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE'S "MODEL REPLY."

Ratepayers within Municipal areas complain that one of the misfortunes of their life is that they receive no reply to their correspondence with their respective municipalities. Another grievance is that if they do receive any reply at all it is a "model reply" which is by far worse than no reply at all. One such "model reply" (so dubbed by the High Court of Bombay) was the subject of a High Court judgment which must come as a great relief to ratepayers and which is published below.

One Mr Ardesir Mistri, who is a building contractor and Engineer has his house at Gondavli in Andheri. Next to his house, separated by a narrow passage is the house of a Parsi gentleman by the name of Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar who is the Vice-Chairman of a species of municipality called "Notified Area Committee. It appears from a letter written by Mr. Guzdar (in his private capacity) to Mr. Mistri that he had offered to buy his land. This offer was refused. Subsequently Mr. Mistri submitted an application together with the plan seeking permission to build on his land. This application was refused by the Committee. Mr. Mistri then wrote through his Solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co., that in his application he had conformed with all the rules prescribed by the Committee in respect of the building he proposed to erect and the Committee should therefore mention the special ground, if any, for refusal of the application. Again the reply being of a lame and halting character the Solicitors advised Mr. Mistri that he could very safely carry out his building work, the Committee's refusal being quite illegal and arbitrary. Mr. Mistri, accordingly, carried out the work and the Chairman (Mr. Fleming) of the Committee ordered the prosecution of Mr. Mistri for doing so without the Committee's sanction. The case came for trial before Mr. Deo, whose immediate superior is Mr. Fleming.

Mr. Peter De Souza, pleader, who defended Mr. Mistri quoted from a library of books at his command before him in the court, sections, cases and authoritative decisions nullifying the Committee's refusal and justifying his client's action in spite of such refusal. But Mr. Deo, the subordinate of Mr. Fleming, who launched the prosecution, hung on to his master's pivot, leaving all other considerations aside, that the building work having been carried out without the Committee's permission he was bound to punish the accused and therefore fined him Rs. 50.

Mr. Mistri appealed against this decision to the High Court of Bombay and the following is the interesting judgment in the matter:—

CORAM.—MACLEOD C. JUS. AND SHAH JUS.

Per Macleod Chief Justice. The accused in this case were convicted under rule 27 (5) passed by the Government under the powers conferred by Section 183, Sub-section (1) of the District Municipality Act. The facts are correctly stated in the petition which the accused has made to this Court in revision. I need not set them out again. The accused had asked for permission in the proper form to build on his own land. He got what is called a model reply on the 5th November 1920 "permission refused," and it is necessary to point out that although that model only purports to have been sent according to the provisions of rule 27 (3), all that the Committee could do was to pass a provisional order directing that for a period, which shall not be longer than one month from the date of such order, the intended work shall not be proceeded with. On the face of it this order refusing permission was for an indefinite period.

Under Sub-rule (4) a person who has given notice under sub-rule (1) may proceed with his building, if the Committee within one month from the receipt of the notice given under sub-rule (2) have neither passed orders under sub-rule (2) nor issued under sub-rule (3) any provisional order or any demand for further particulars.

The Committee had not issued propr orders under either sub-rule (2) or sub-rule (3), and consequently the petitioner was entitled to build. After the petitioner received the order of the 5th November, he called on the Chairman of the Committee and requested him to give the grounds for refusing permission. Thereafter the petitioner was informed by a letter dated the 20th November 1920 that permission to build was refused because there was no existing metalled road there and none projected, and also that a bungalow there would lead to undesirable congestion.

We have been shown a plan of the petitioner's land, and it shows that on 3 sides, there is a Gawan or cattle track about 10 to 12 feet wide. On the other side of the cattle track to the south is the property of Mr. Guzdar, and the petitioner alleges that permission for him to build was refused because Mr. Guzdar was desirous of buying up petitioner's land. However that may be it appears to us that neither of the reasons given in the letter of the 20th November was justified by the circumstance of the case or by the rules

A reference was made afterwards to the By-law 38 which provides as follows "not withstanding anything contained in Rule 27 (4) no person shall commence to erect any building which would not front on a public street unless he having duly obtained the approval of the Committee under Rule 22 B. has constructed a street in accordance with the orders of the committee and providing access to the building from a public street."

Nothing is said in the by law about metalled roads and if the provisions of that by-law had been followed the committee might have called upon the petitioner to provide access to his building from the public street. We think, therefore, that there was no justification for the conviction under rule 27 (5) as the petitioner had given notice as required by sub-rule (1). He had furnished the documents and afforded the information which was required of him, and no legal notice had been served on him which would prevent him from buildin. The conviction was wrong and should be set aside, and the fine, if paid refunded.

Per Shah J.:—I agree.

CORONER'S COURT.

A PARSI'S SAD END.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest on Sunday morning touching the death of Rustomji Sorabji Master, a Parsi, aged 47 years, who died on account of his having thrown himself to the ground from the third storey of a house whilst he was temperarily insane.

Dr. Edulji Pestonji Madon said that the deceased was his patient. He had been under his treatment during the past two years chiefly for epileptic fits. He was unfit for work for sometimes. During the last month he had shown signs of insanity. He improved and went to work again. Since the 2nd March he was again mentally unsound and tried to run away. He was always watched.

Mrs. Aimai Rustomji Master residing on the third floor of a house No. 85 in Lohar Street, said the deceased was her husband. They were in their room on the night of the 4th instant. Yesterday morning about 5-45 the deceased opened the door which led to the gallery. She went there and caught him, but he pushed her and jumped out of a window. She raised an alarm and went down and found him lying unconscious and bleeding from the nose and head. Her three daughters were in the room. For the last five years the deceased was suffering from epileptic fits. Since Thursday last, he had acted like a madman. He had not attempted to commit suicide before. She always watched him. He was a clerk. He had not been to his office since Thursday last. Dr. Madon treated him. He never said he would commit suicide.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to his having thrown himself to the ground from the third storey of a house whilst he was temporarily insane.

ACCIDENTALLY KNOCKED DOW

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Latafat Nissim Attafhussein, a Mohomedan boy aged twelve, who was knocked down by motor-lorry No. 316 driven by Grana Shivram along Frere Road at 10 a.m. on Thursday while crossing the road from West to East and died soon after. The suspect Grana Shivram was present at the enquiry.

Attafhussein, father of the deceased residing at Dongri, said that at about 8-30 p.m. he sent the deceased to the bazaar. He heard that his son was run over by a motor-lorry and he went and found him unconscious. He soon died. The Police removed the body to the morgue. He saw the motor-lorry coming and when people gathered he went and found that his son had been knocked down. He complained that the horn was not sounded. If it had been sounded, his son would not have been killed. A Tram-car was moving when he was knocked down. The lorry was going very fast.

Bharathan Azizkhan corroborating the previous witness said that the deceased came with a load on his head and was crossing the road from West to East. The right front and rear wheels went over his chest. The lorry was going at an ordinary speed. The horn was being sounded as there were many people on the road.

Ismail Ahmed corroborated the last witness.

Grana Shivran, driver of the lorry said he was driving his motor-lorry No. 316 along Frere Road. A Tram-car stopped opposite the Prince's Dock clock tower and the deceased passed in front of it and came in front of his lorry by which he was knocked down. The witness tried to stop the lorry, but could not do so before it knocked him down.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused from his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a motor-lorry whilst he was crossing the road.

AN ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday (Sunday) morning touching the death of Ganpat Hanumanta who died on account of earth and stones falling on him on a land slip occurring, whilst he was working at the side of a hill at Worli.

Ramlila, a cooly working on earth works of the Improvement Trust at Worli, said the deceased was his brother. He last saw him alive at 7 a.m. on the 4th instant when he went to his work. At noon he heard of his death, and he went and found him dead by a hill-side. He did not suspect foul-play.

Rama Raoji said that when the deceased was at work at Worli near a hill-side when a landslip occurred, and he was injured along with two others. The deceased was buried under the earth and stones that fell. He was taken out dead.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to earth and stones falling on him on a landslip occurring whilst he was working at the side of a hill at Worli.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

On Saturday morning, a tram car was passing along Thakoredwar Road, it collided with a Hindu who was luckily not run over, but thrown off the rails. He was instantly seized with epileptic fits, he being probably subject to this malady. He was removed to hospital.

WOMEN WORKERS' FEDERATION.

MEETING AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

Under the auspices of the Women Workers' Federation a meeting of Bombay ladies was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday afternoon to form a Central Committee for welfare and organising work among the Women Workers of Bombay, Mrs. A. Gokhalay presiding.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay at the outset explained the objects of the meeting in Marathi. Some of the English women present at the meeting, with a desire to do some welfare work among the labouring women of Bombay, had come forward to co-operate with them in establishing a committee. In such matters unity was strength and if they could have the backing of the womanhood of Bombay, success would surely be theirs, she said, she called upon Mrs. Upson to move the resoluton.

MRS. D. G. UPSON.

Mrs. Upson said:—"We have called you here to-day to ask your help in the work of organising Women Labour Unions. At an informal meeting of Bombay ladies which was held under the auspices of the Bombay Central Labour Federation at 7, Fort Street, Bombay on Wednesday, the 23rd ultimo in connection with the organisation and welfare work, among the women workers of Bombay, it was decided to form a Provisional Committee to be called the "Federation of Women Workers for India."

She then moved the following resolution: "That in view of the present unorganised state of women workers their terrible housing conditions, the lack of proper facilities for the care and education of their children, the low standard of their wages and the general conditions of their employment, it is resolved by this mass meeting of Bombay ladies that the women workers of Bombay be organised under the auspices of the Women Workers' Federation of India in order that they may take such steps as may be deemed essential for the betterment and uplift of the lives of the women workers of India."

Continuing in the course of her speech she said "W are not out to organise welfare work for women on the lines of a charitable Society. We are out to organise women labour to help themselves both against unfair treatment by employers and as regards improving their conditions of life. We are out to organise labour unions composed of the sufferers themselves; make them strong enough to fight for themselves and their rights as men workers are doing so successfully."

Mrs. Thacker explained the resolution in Gujrathi.

ATIYA BEGUM.

Atiya Begum aid:—Mr. Joseph Baptista and Divan Chiman Lal were the initiators of the Labour Union Congress, a movement through which the poor workmen were able to have their wrongs redressed and it is a matter of great satisfaction to see that under its auspices a Woman's Labour Federation is going to be formed to-day and it will be the privileged duty of women of all ranks and creeds to interest themselves in a movement which is going to bring the goal nearer to us, i.e. Swarajya, for the masses of India comprise of labourers—we are entirely in their hands to make or mar our progress. What should then be the duty of the Women's Labour Federation? They must interest themselves in the welfare of the labourers, they must intimate themselves with their needs, and their grievances. Similarly they must hear what the employer's complaints (if any) are and try to bring about a harmonious understanding between the two. The employer must be made to feel grateful to the poor workman through the sweat of whose brow he waxes fat and made to make the workman a sharer of his benefits. Further he should be made to make all sorts of provision for the comfort, convenience and welfare of the thousands of labourers, working under him. On the other hand, the labourer must be taught "contentment" and must be made to free himself from the curse of Avariciousness, which is against, the religion and Indian tradition.

Strikes on all accounts *must* be avoided. For apart from its displaying extremely bad adjustment of things it marks a decidedly revolutionary and discontented spirit which shows bad taste and is detrimental to the economic interest of the country.

It is not necessary for me to say any more as we have experts like Divan Chaman Lal and others who will impart to us their valuable ideas.

MRS. HARRY HODGKINSON.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson said: The Women Workers Federation seeks to unite not only Indian Women Workers but all women working in India irrespective of race, caste, and creed. It is long since men first formed their unions, and most effective have they found them Still, through the ages, almost invariably, woman has shown herself somewhat tardier than man. Even Eve, we are told, was later than Adam in arriving on Earth! This may be an explanation and excuse for her female descendants. Citizens of Bombay realizing the urgent need, the utter necessity, that women workers should unite for their own protection and betterment have called this Meeting. We are told and to their honour be it said, that employers already have striven and are striving to ameliorate the condition of women workers. In many mills a creche is provided for their children; "but," it is added, "the women will not use them." That usage is included among the lessons that we need and desire to teach them. Poor ignorant mothers who love their babies as only they can love that have gone down into the Valley of the Shadow of Death to pay the price that Nature exacts for "the right of a little life to be." Poor ignorant mothers who long to help their babies yet are hopelessly helpless themselves! As Jephson has said: "All private virtue is the public fund, as that abounds the state decays or thrives; each should contribute to the general stock, and who lends most is most his country's friend" There is so much to be done, so many ways in which individuals can be useful to the common cause. Since this is so we appeal to you, all of you who are present here, to aid in making the Women Workers Federation a real and living thing.

Mrs. Yashodabai Bhatt said that unless women united together to fight for their rights, they would never get them. Educated women must work among the women of Bombay and educate them so that they could realise their rights. Unless that was done they would never be able to raise them up.

Mrs. Gokhalay said the vacorn of Bombay did not know what was happening among their unhappy sisters in Parel. They were subjected to much persecution by their forewomen and their lives were full of misery. There should be crèches in every mill in the city so that the ladies could be better looked after. There was terrible overcrowding and there was much disease also among them. Was it not their duty to uplift their sisters and make their lives more happy? The resolution was passed unanimously.

The meeting was then dissolved.

RASHTRIYA STRI SABHA.

ACTIVITIES DURING FOUR MONTHS.

The Jt. Hon. Secretary Writes:—

Occasional reports have been published of the work done by the Rashtriya Stri Sabha since its inauguration on April 13th, 1921. Following is a short account of its activities during the last four months beginning from November.

Seven charkha classes had been opened by the Sabha to spread spinning among women. Unfortunately very few women took advantage of them. The committee there proposed to visit chawls and houses distributing charkhas among women who were willing to work. Accordingly five hundred and fifty charkhas have been so far dtributed, and nine hundred pounds of cotton have been spun. The Rashtriya Stri Sabha sent ninety-two pounds of cotton as a gift to Gandhi's Sabhamati Ashram.

The Sabha had undertaken to introduce khadi among women. It has sold six thousand rupees worth of khadi. The destitution also arranged for members to visit the Andhra Exhibition which was showing the wonderful process of making khadi.

Among the more intellectual activities a series of lectures was arranged under the auspices of the Sabha. Eminent speakers were invited.

1. Mahatma Gandhi spoke on "Present Situation in India."
2. Mr. Dhirajlal Modi on "Poverty in India."
3. Mr. Savenker Spoke in Marathi on the same subject.
4. Mr. Jayaker on "Martial Law in Panjab."
5. Swami Shraddhanand "Impressions of the 36 National Congress."
6. Shri Sabitridevi on "Swadeshi Dharm."
7. Swami Satyadeva on "Women's Duty."
8. Shri Satyvatidevi on "The Present Political Situation."
9. Pandit Atmaramji gave a Kirtan on "The Heronies of ancient India."

The Rastriya Stri Sabha also worked for the Malabar Relief Fund as well as Angora Fund.

The Working Committee takes the opportunity here to thank Mrs. Bachubekh Thakkar, Mrs. Manibenu Mugatlal, Mrs. Lamavabhu Purushotam and Mrs. Sakhina Bai Somji for the splendid work they have done.

ALL-INDIA STATES CONFERENCE.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

A meeting of persons interested in the question of Indian States was held on Sunday at the Servants of India Society's Home under the auspices of the Deccan States' Association to consider the advisability of holding an All-India Native States Conference at which the grievances of the subjects of States could be ventilated and reform in the political constitution advocated. Representatives from Kathiawad, Rajputana, Central India and the Deccan were present. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, as the Secretary of the Deccan States' Association, first narrated how the Deccan States subject were organising themselves and how a very favourable opening in that direction was afforded by the prohibitory order issued by the Chief of Bhor against certain political workers. He said that subjects of Kathiawad States as well as those in Rajputana and Upper India were similarly organising themselves, and it seemed to him and to several other persons that time had come when the leaders of the political agitation might profitably meet and take counsel together as to the lines on which concerted action might be taken in future. Having thus introduced the subject, he proposed that Mr. D. B. Shukla, President of the Kathiawad States' Association take the chair.

Mr. Shukla in his introductory remarks referred to the arbitrary action taken by the Government of Bombay against certain respected leaders in Kathiawad and described how his Association was attacking the question of Indian States in its several aspects. He outlined the several problems with which those who were interesting themselves in the political advancement of the subjects of States had to deal, and since those problems and their solutions were identical in the case of all States, it was very desirable that the workers in different States should know each other and derive strength, one from another, thus leading the agitation by their combined efforts to success.

A general discussion then followed, as a result of which it was decided to hold an All-India States Conference some time in September. To this end a Provisional Committee was formed with Mr. D. B. Shukla, of Rajkot as Chairman and Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, S. S. Mehta, J. R. Gharpure, P. L. Chudgar and A. V. Patwardhan as Secretaries. It was decided to collect subscriptions for the purpose and nearly a thousand rupees were promised by those present on the occasion.

MEERUT RACES.

SPRING MEETING 3RD DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, March 5.

The following are the horses left in for the Third Day in the Meerut Spring Meeting.

CIVIL SERVICE PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Jallinagurra 11/7, Kishoree 8/2, Wangy 7/5, Luck Carmer 8/1, Little Era 7/11, Sui Kong 7/0.

DESERT PLATE. Distance R. C. and 100 yards.

Noowar 9/12, Boltaway 8/11, Ayala 8/7, Garland 9/10, Varlet 8/9, Turk 7/9, Karun 9/6.

PRODUCE FUND PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Sugar Cane 9/12, Jovial 8/13, Criadello 8/6, Red Duke 8/8.

THE MEERUT CHASE. Distance 2½ miles.

Larigot 12/4, Johnson 10/4, Rejected 9/10, Bohenk 10/11, Discovery 10/0, Saspray 9/0, Carrigaline 10/10 Lady Golighty 9/12.

KADER PLATE. Distance R. C. and 1000 yards.

Undies 10/7, O. C. Honeymoon 8/11 In Lad 7/10, Nice Bird 10/4, Beaver Brook 8/4, Readymade 7/0, May Boy 9/3, Rhediol 8/0, Lafwine 7/0, Monsieur James 9/2.

KEMPTON PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Red Duke 10/6 Cobble 8/5, Legacy 7/0, Mountain Apple 9/3, Indian Apple 7/0, Joffre 7/0, Belgraven 8/6.

ARAB CONSOLATION RACE. Distance 1000 yards.

Arthur 10/6, Garland 8/12, Coronation 7/6, Lightning 10/0 Medlod 8/10, Rangoon 7/6, Mount Pleasant 9/9, Axis 8/9, Monocle 7/4, Rainbow 9/3, Anton 7/9, Munsi 7/2 Turk 7/0.

RUGGER CUP.

PRESENTED BY EARL HAIG TO NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 6.

Earl Haig presented cup to the Navy who beat the Army by seven points to three at Twickenham.

ARMY TENNIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 6.

Army racquets doubles finals played at the Princes Club resulted in a win for Captains Moore Gwyn and Jameson, third battalion Rifle Brigade over Major Flogget and Lieutenant Gore, second battalion Rifle Brigade by fifteen eleven, fifteen six, six fifteen, seven fifteen, fifteen two, and fifteen two.

FRIENDLY SOCCER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 6.

In friendly game Reading beat Corinthians by four goals to nil.

CHARGED FOR KEEPING A GAMING HOUSE.

SMART POLICE WORK.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

The case against J. E. Beatie and his three assistants who were charged with having kept a common gaming house at No. 3-1 Mangee Land known as Tattersall's Club, was opened to-day at the Police Court by the Public Prosecutor. In explaining the law on the subject, he said betting on horse racing was illegal unless it was carried on race days and on the race course. He then described how a police informer registered a bet at the club with two marked currency notes and how identical notes were discovered when the place was raided. Messrs. Hartley, Assistant Commissioner and Inspector Robertson of the C. I. D. who conducted the raid on being examined spoke of the search of the premises and seizure by them of a large number of accounts books and other accessories. The case is proceeding.

BEGUM MAHOMED ALI AT NAVSARI

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Feb. 25.

The arrival of Begum Mahomed Ali at Navsadi, on February 15th evoked considerable enthusiasm amongst the residents. A largely attended meeting of ladies was held in the Ghanchis' Wadi. In the course of her remarks from the chair, the venerable old mother of Mir Piare Saheb passionately appealed to all present to put on *khadi* clothes and to contribute their mites towards the Angora Fund. At the conclusion of the meeting, Begum Mahomed Ali and others proceeded to attend another crowded meeting of the Hindu and Moslem residents of Navsari. The Begum Saheba thrilled the audience by her well-chosen words, dwelling on the duty of every true Moslem to strain, every nerve for the defence of Islam, and for the revival of the domestic industry, viz., spinning, with a view to practising Swadeshi.

PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS IN FEBRUARY

A Press note issued by the Labour Office, Bombay, states there was a fall of eight points, in February last.

All articles	... ...	65 per cent.
Food only	... ...	60 per cent.

The Labour Office estimates that in February 1922 the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay, was eight points below, that in the preceding month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the indexes in the last two months were 173 in January and 165 in February. The general index is 15 per cent. below the high-water mark reached in October 1920, and 5 per cent. below the new monthly average of 1921.

A full explanation of the scope and method of compilation of the index number was published in the "Labour Gazette" for September 1921.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, March 6, 1922.

GOD "VERSUS" CAESAR.

We must welcome the pastoral letter addressed by a Synod of Bishops to their flock—the members of the Church of England in India and Ceylon. For it is one of the few attempts on the part of Christians to allow the consideration of God's law to operate in the sphere of politics or of government. But the pastoral letter can hardly be described as entirely candid. We fear that, like England's politicians, her churchmen have not the courage or the vision to accept Christ's teachings literally—as literally as Christ would have enforced them on the rich young man who went away sorrowful. The pastoral letter is in effect an attempt to show that had Christ been teaching in India to-day, co-operation with the Reformed Government would have been the lesson taught. True, the letter gives much good advice in the matter of encouraging brotherly goodwill between the races, but here it is less convincing than Mahatma Gandhi's precepts, and ultimately its propaganda is less for the spirit of Christ than for the Reformed Government. After drawing a parallel between the situation in Judeea of Christ's day and the India of to-day, the letter sets forth the message of Christ. This message was one of the Brotherhood of Humanity—precisely the message Mahatma Gandhi now gives the world. It is emphasised by the Bishops that Christ was laying anew the foundations of society and they then proceed to compare Christ's methods of working towards this end with those of Mahatma Gandhi. Of course, an attempt is made to show that the Mahatma is acting as Christ would not act under similar circumstances. Christ and the early Christians, say the Bishops, did not challenge the Government even when it was hostile. *They only disobeyed such orders of Government as involved their denying Christ.*" The italics are ours. It is a Christian falling to quibble in words as the Synod of Bishops seem here to attempt. For, in India to-day Nationalists have done nothing more or less than refuse their co-operation with a Government only when such co-operation, in their view, involves their denying God. Unlike Christian Bishops, Muslims and Hindus do not split hairs as to what proportion of the Reformed Government or its acts are moral. It suffices for them that the Government works on broad lines for injustice—that it supports the Junker Imperialism of the Coalition Government of England—that it will not make a stand against the cruel wrong now being done by its masters, the Coalition Cabinet, in Turkey, in Iraq, in Syria, Arabia and Palestine. It suffices that the Reformed Government stands for a withholding of freedom, India desires and needs immediately, from her. There can be no neutrality in any quarrel between Right and Wrong. Questions of material expediency cannot arise here. God's law offers no compromise as Christ told the rich young man who found it too hard a task to keep God's law as Christ taught it should be kept. But the Bishops' letter seems to place something above the Truth. That something is described as "the cause of order." The "cause of order" is not a higher thing than the "cause of God." If the cause of order conflicts ever so little with the cause of God, the man who sets God above all selfish wordly considerations must abandon the Synod's "great cause" and fight for the cause of God. The great cause of order remains a consideration only for so long as it operates on behalf of the cause of God. The Bishops belong to the sect which affected to recoil in horror from the theory that the end justifies the means. This theory was put into the mouths of the Jesuits by those English Churchmen who sought by expounding its cynical immorality to discredit the Jesuits. If it be wicked for Jesuits to maintain that the end justifies the means it is no less wicked for Church of England Bishops to say the same thing. Yet the pastoral letter tacitly apologises for Pilate by stating that Pilate "was acting wrongly in a great cause. . . . the cause of order." Even if Pilate's "great cause" had been the cause of God, he would not have been justified in "acting wrongly"—if indeed it were possible for one to act wrongly in the cause of God seeing that evil action immediately changes the benefitting cause from a Good cause to an Evil one. By God's law it was the duty of every man to oppose a Governor who acted wrongly—however supposedly worthy his motives. This is how Islam interprets it. A ruler—even a Khalifa of Islam—who "acts wrongly" should be deposed. Will the Bishops contend that the "great cause of order" in Tsarist Russia should have justified the acquiescence of the people in the Tsar's rule? Or that the Ex-Kaiser should be restored to his throne because under his rule Germany was a pattern of order?

Nor are the Bishops being truthful when they suggest that the British and the reformed Government are faced with an outburst of race-harted on the part of the Indian people. Race-hatred is not the declared policy of the Nationalist party—though we will admit that till Mahatma Gandhi taught us, race-hatred was, to some extent, general. Even to-day it exists and breaks out sporadically. But the Congress and Khilafat workers seek to eradicate it. Have the Bishops posted registered copies of their pastoral letter to Sir Robert Watson-Smythe, and to the Editors of the "Pioneer," the "Englishman," the "Statesman" the "Morning Post" and the other exponents of race-hatred? The Synod's letter resolves itself into a timid presentation of half-truths sometimes presented so mischievously as actually to be propaganda by apology for evil. Consider, for instance, the observation that the two races in India regard God as "the Common Father who made them both and means them both to serve Him *in different ways.*" The italics again are ours. We are no theologians but we believe there is only *one way* in which God may be served by any man no matter what his race may be. That way is by loving his neighbour. You cannot love your neighbour and steal his land. If you stole his land before you learnt to love him you cannot be described as loving him, as God enjoins, if you shrink from making honest restitution. You cannot love your neighbour and deny him freedom even though you protest that the imprisonment is made in the interests of the great cause of order. God put the desire for freedom into your neighbour's heart when He thought fit. To oppose that desire is to oppose God's design—a thing no man or Government can do successfully.

Again every Muslim and Hindu will be amused by the Bishop's reading of Christ's injunction.—"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God, the thing that are God's." The Bishops interpret this as an injunction to pay homage and taxes in support of any established ruler who maintains order—irrespective of whether the continued existence of the rule may produce great evil. But the true reading of the injunction is that which inspires the Muslim's attitude towards the Khalifa. So long as Caesar in his capacity of ruler serves God, he may claim the temporal things that are his. When he ceases as a ruler to obey God's law his subjects must cease to obey him, and he must be deposed. The Bishops quote St. Paul as exhorting the Roman Christians "to pay tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom is due; fear to whom fear; honour to whom honour" because rulers are "God's Ministers to them for good." But when rulers cease to be "God's Ministers for good" will the Bishops pay them tribute and honour and fear? To do so were to deny these things to God. The moment British statesmen set God's law above considerations of Capitalist imperialism—the moment they realise that there is really only one ultimate law, the Law of God, and set themselves honestly to act on the realization—from that moment they may claim the co-operation of every Indian. The hucksters in the Temple of God at Jerusalem probably paid the priests a commission on their sales, which money went to benefit God's ostensible workers; they probably pleaded that their trade in the Temple was a kindness to the people giving them certain facilities. But Christ scouraged them forth. For while their trade might have produced some good, it was based on a desire in the tradesman's heart for profits and it was not seemly that such selfish desires should obscure the spirit of worship in the House of God. The Capitalist hucksters in the Kingdom of God doubtless benefit some people other than themselves materially in some measure. But their main selfish impulse to amass wealth for themselves cannot be allowed to override their duty to observe God's law. Their cupidity, like that of the Jewish hucksters must be restrained when it threatens to rise superior to all moral considerations.

Notes of the Day

A Moderate's Tribute to Mahatma Gandhi.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—"One of the ways, as insidious as effective by which a dominant race maintains its position in relation to a subject one, is by sending out a steady stream of suggestion that the best men of the latter are in no sense comparable with its own best men. This is the simple explanation of the encouragement given to endeavours to pull down any Indian who acquires some influence among his own people except in directions acceptable to the ruling race. We would warn our countrymen to be on their guard against this tendency which is in full swing at present. The reputation of any Indian is that of every Indian and it is short-sightedness of a deplorable kind for one Indian to feel satisfaction in, much more to lend his support to, poisonous propaganda of this type. It is, therefore, that we quote below with pleasure the concluding paragraph of an appreciation by the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, headed "Gandhi the Man." in the February number of the "Survey Graphic," published in New York. Mr. Sastri has put in apt language the experience of many others in proximity to Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Sastri observes:

The writer of these lines is not one of Mr. Gandhi's political followers or a disciple of his in religion. But he claims to have known him for some years and to have been a sympathetic student of his teachings. He has felt when near him the chastening effects of a great personality. He has derived much strength from observing the workings of an iron will. He has learned from a living example something of the nature of duty and the worship due to her. He has occasionally caught some dim perception of the great things that lie hidden below the surface and of the struggles and tribulations which invest life with its awe and grandeur. An ancient Sanskrit verse says: "Do not tell me of holy ways or stone images: they may cleanse us, if they do, after a long period. A saintly man purifies us at sight."

Where there is a Will.

The inability or unwillingness—whatever it is—of the Government of India to effect any real economies in administration is well contrasted by the readiness with which His Majesty's Government have welcomed the retrenchment proposals of the Geddes Committee and the extent to which they are cutting down expenditure under all heads. The Government have agreed to reduce the estimates of expenditure in the coming year by a sum amounting to no less than 64 millions! And this the country is able to do, saddled as it is with a national debt which is several times bigger than that which India is shouldering. Why should India be unable to reduce her burdens after three years of the cessation of war, when the United Kingdom finds it easy enough to do? Is it not because in the case of the latter there is a will to do it, while there is none in the case of India? The British Government is laying the economy axe at the root of extravagance, in every department, Military, Naval, and Civil Services. But the Government of India find it difficult to disturb the vested interests of even a single department of theirs and the only "economies" they are able to execute are those calculated to cripple the progress of the nation-building departments like those of public health, education, industries, and so on. More than half the revenues of this country are swallowed up by the Military Department. Why should this be so? Does any country on the face of the earth present such a spectacle? The greatest military and naval Power of the day—we mean Great Britain—does not spend even a fourth of its revenues on its defence. Yet, India, which, we are told, receives the additional protection of the British Navy, spends half its total revenues on the Military forces! Would it not be nearer the truth to say that Great Britain is able to spend less on its defence because India is made to spend more than the circumstances warrant, so that it is really India which is protecting Great Britain and her Empire and not the latter India? It is time the cant about the huge Indian military machine being maintained for the sole purpose of the defence of this country was given up.

As Others See.

If only many of our local "legislators" had been blessed with a modicum of that gift, whose rarity Burns bewailed of so much, namely, "the power to see ourselves as others see us," they would have realised that nothing that has appeared in this journal so far or is likely to appear at any time would damage their "dignity" and "honour" so much as the figure they themselves are cutting in the eyes of the public. If these thin-skinned gentlemen had chosen to conduct their confabulations behind closed doors nobody would have had anything to say which was likely to wound their "dignity" and "honour," but having preferred to play their roles on the public stage, they must be prepared to have the fullest light turned on them by the Press. If they cannot stand exposure in the full light they have no business to be on the stage. Some of them, no doubt, would like to "shine" in the public eye in only certain soft lights carefully manipulated, others would prefer that only certain portions of their make-up should be in the lime-light, the rest lying in the shade, while others would like that the lights should be constantly changed to suit their ever-changing moods and characters. But the Press has a sacred duty of its own, which it must discharge without fear or favour. That duty is two-fold. The first is to throw the fullest light possible on the stage of the world so that the public can see for themselves easily how the different actors thereon play their self-assumed or publicly-assigned roles. The second is to hold up the mirror to each actor individually so that he can see for himself how he is acquitting himself in the part he is playing. It is natural that some of these actors should feel uncomfortable when looking at themselves in the mirror of the Press or when the light is turned on their movements, but the Press will forfeit its claim to live if it did not discharge its duty rigidly and fearlessly.

Unworthy Suggestion.

It is a matter of no small surprise to us that the President of the local Council, a journalist at one time, should have failed not only to take up the cudgels on behalf of the Press, but, forgetting his past, should have himself joined in the petulant outcry against the Press and indulged in a futile "warning" to it. As we had occasion to remark on a previous occasion, the occasional schoolmasterly attitude of the President well becomes a Council many of whose members sometimes behave no better than a set of school boys. Otherwise, we can imagine no more undignified way of repairing the damaged "dignity" of the House, than the exhortation of the President to the "guilty" member to get up and openly confess the "guilt" before his colleagues. The Council was anxious to vindicate its dignity. Did it vindicate its dignity by countenancing the unworthy suggestion that a responsible journal was guilty of the offence of publishing a letter under a false pretence? As regards ourselves, the President of the Council knows fully well that "warnings" such as were uttered in the Council can have no meaning. The ban of the Premier of the British Empire on the "Times" has certainly not resulted in shutting the mouth of that journal or in adding to his own "dignity". On the other hand, it is the "undignified" steps such as the Premier has been taking of late that have undermined his own position. Instead of blaming the Press the Council should thank it for bringing to light its shortcomings, so that whatever deficiency there is in it of "dignity" and "honour" may be repaired by better behaviour in future. We fully appreciate the anxiety of the President and the Council to vindicate their dignity. But let them not forget that dignity consists in substances not in form, that before they adopt the forms of Western parliamentary institutions, the reality of these institutions must exist in this country. Let them not, above all, trespass on the "privileges" of others. If they do so, they will only be making themselves ridiculous.

Mr. Churchill and Kenya.

"Truth" writes:—

"Mr. Churchill's Kenya speech, which has evoked a sharp protest from Mr. Montagu, is another illustration of the go-as-you-please methods of Cabinet Ministers in these days. Without consulting the Secretary for India, the Secretary for the Colonies goes to an East African gathering and promises to restrict Indian emigration to Kenya and to reserve the highlands of the colony for British settlement. No wonder Mr. Montagu read this "with great anxiety." Not only would such a policy be a breach of a resolution passed by the Imperial Conference last year, but the announcement was bound to embitter feeling in India, and it has, in fact, done so. It is another case in which Mr. Churchill has "butted in" regardless of the consequences, for according to Mr. Montagu the matter upon which he thus pronounced his decision is still under discussion by the Cabinet."

Is Depression Passing Away?

The trade returns for France and Germany during 1921 incline a student of world economics to be more hopeful than the continued reports of world-wide depression would otherwise permit him to be. In 1920 France imported goods worth 49,904 million francs and exported 26,894 million francs worth, leaving an unfavourable balance of nearly 23,000 million francs. No wonder French exchange in 1920 was so depressed. For 1921 the imports totalled, at 1919 values, 23,548 million francs, and exports 21,553 million francs, the adverse balance now being only 2,000 millions francs. No doubt the total value of the French trade has declined; and the decline is obvious also when one studies the quantitative figures. But this decline is insignificant when compared to the immense advantage of a more stable exchange restored by the unfettered play of the ordinary economic forces. In the matter of foreign exchanges France is not even now out of the wood; and her present chauvinist Government is scarcely calculated to expedite the true economic recovery of France, however much it may be insisting upon reparations. But the figures given above compare not unfavourably with those of 1913, when French imports totalled 8,421 million francs (or 44.2 million tons) and exports amounted to 6,8880 million francs (or 22.074 million tons) leaving an adverse balance of Rs. 1,541 millions, not much different from 1921. Though the trade statistics of Germany are vitiated by the confusion caused by the economic sanctions and consequent smuggling, from May to November 1921, the figures given by the "Statist" also show a healthy tendency. In millions of paper marks the figures are:—

Month.	Imports.	Exports.
May ...	5,489	4,558
June ...	6,460	5,433
July ...	7,580	6,208
August ...	9,418	6,684
September ... 427	301	126
October ...	13,900	9,700
November ...	12,300	11,900

Reduced to a gold basis—at the dollar rate—the same figure in millions of *gold mark* are:—

Month.	Imports.	Exports.	Adverse Balance.
May ...	371	308	63
June ...	388	329	59
July ...	416	341	75
August ...	469	332	137
September ...	427	300	126
October ...	387	271	116
November	196	190	6

The adverse balance has fallen to 6 millions marks, and is probably nil if allowance is made for smuggled goods.

Workmen's Institute.

To provide the working classes of Bombay with some amenities of life, the Social Service League formulated four years ago the scheme of the Institutes. It successfully appealed to some of our prominent mill-owners, and their support enabled the League to make a beginning in the direction. Sir Vithaldas Thakersey opened the other day two buildings of the Institute on the site fronting the Elphinstone Road. "To complete the scheme of this Institute, the League requires three other buildings—a school house for which funds are already provided, a gymnasium for physical exercise, and thirdly a social club for indoor games and arrangements for refreshments." Besides a technical school, the Institute will, also, start a night high school for the benefit of those who wish to complete their secondary education; and later on, some "classes and series of lectures on the lines of University Extension Work." The proposed gymnasium will provide sufficient facilities for recreation. The Social Service League will not make the organisation of Trade Unions one of its main aims, though, as can be judged from its memorandum on the question of Trade Union legislation, "it strongly believes that co-operation between Trade Unions and itself will be mutually helpful." The League appeals for Rs. 1,25,000, to complete the work in connection with the Institute. Its recurring expenditure will approximate Rs. 30,000 per year. There is need for institutes of this kind but there is greater need for well-organised trade unions among the workers, for the economic salvation of the working classes must come from within.

COALITION CRISIS.

PREMIER'S RESIGNATION UNLIKELY.

UNIONIST LEADERS' ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 10 a.m., Mar. 4.

There are no fresh developments in the political crisis but it transpires that Mr Lloyd George has requested the Unionist he reply by March 8th when, failing satisfactory response, he will tender hi resignation.

Mr. Chamberlain is expected to make strong Coalition speech at Oxford to-nigh and Mr. Balfour is speaking on Tuesday

Lord Trevethin's resignation is generall regarded as a sign of the instability Government.

LORD TREVITHIN'S RESIGNATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 4

Political significance is attached to Lord Trevithin's resignation as Chief Justi and, as a consequence, the probablity Sir Gordon Hewart succeeding him. It recalled that Sir Gordon Hewart relin quished the Attorney General's unwritte tight to fill Lord Reading's place when th latter became Viceroy, at the request the Premier who was anxious to retain hi services in the Govenrnment. Lord Trevithin's appointment was then re-cognised as a stopgap.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT OXFORD.

SCOUTS SUGGESTION OF PREMIER'S RESIGNATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Mar. 4.

Speaking at Oxford Mr. Chamberlai scouted suggestions of Mr. Lloyd George's impending resignation. He declared it was inevitable that the Irish solution should create difference of Unionist opinion, but by the removal of that question loyal cooperation would be resumed. He reiterated that when Mr. Asquith resigned Mr. Lloyd George did not seek the premiership which was pressed upon him by Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour. The premier had recently renewed an offer which he made previously, namely to resign if the union sts thought that national interests would be better served thereby and offered to cooperate cordially in carrying out a common policy from outside the government. But Unionist believed in the necessity of continuing the coalition in a country which stands like a rock amidst the Shifting sands of Europe. They had decided that the would be false to the national interest if they accepted the offer. He declared that they would subsequently appeal to the country as a government with common achievements behind and common programme ahead, namely, the honour and security of the throne, protection of parliamentary institutions, opposition to direct action and soviets, defence of private enterprise, equity in distribution of public burdens, close friendship with allies and desire to give Europe a fresh guarantee of peace by alliances with France and Belgium against unprovoked attack.

PREMIER CONSENTS NOT TO RESIGN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 3
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Mar. 5.

Sir L. Wothington-Evans in a speech at Colchester stated that the Premier had offered to resign but to support the government in carrying out its unfinished programme. He had, however, finally yielded to Conservative ministers' dissuasion.

POLITICAL BATTLE IMPENDING.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SUPPORT TO COALITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m. Mar. 5.

London.—Mr. Churchill, speaking at Loughborough, declared the poltical battle was certain in the near future. Was it to be fought on their side according to the plans of skilful leaders, or would it be a soldiers' battle with generals engaged in quelling insubordination? He was confident that when the time came, they would go into action under the trusted leaders. The battle would be against the growing peril of communism and the victory was certain if they remained united. but if they divided, they would let in a party whose policy would injure the cohesion of the Empire. He predicted that out of the Coalition would arise a strong, united, and permanent, national party, liberal and progressive in pacific policy at home and abroad, determined to maintain the traditions of the United Empire.

"COALITION—BEST GOVT."

He said the Coalition Government was deserving of a hearty support. It was the best Government he had ever seen. Government's influence abroad was enhanced because it followed the policy of stability and peace, and endeavoured to mitigate the sentiments of revenge against beaten. We should delude ourselves if we supposed that the difficulties and dangers of the Irish situation were likely to end speedily, but Government were using the most powerful weapons, namely British good faith and Irish responsibility. He agreed that the Burden of taxation was too heavy but one hundred and thirty millions had been retrenched in a single year without starving children of education and depriving the Empire of Naval position. All these prospects would be shattered by the advent of the socialist party who were still unfit to govern.

IRISH BILL.

STRONG OPPOSITION IN COMMONS.

DISCUSSION ON BOUNDARY QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 4-0 p.m., Mar. 4.

The whole sitting of the House of Commons to-day was devoted to the Committee stage of the Irish Bill. The progress was slow because a strong opposition was offered by the combined force of the Ulstermen and the "Diehards". The main point of the discussion was the Boundary question. The familiar arguments were reiterated by both the sides at length. Several amendments, designed to restrict the powers of the Boundary Commission, were defeated.

DAIL EIREANN ADJOURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 4-0 p.m., Mar. 4.

The Dail Eireann has adjourned for six weeks.

AMENDMENT TO IRISH BILL.

"SOUTH REPRESENTS IRISH NATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 10-0 a.m., Mar. 4.

In the House of Comons the Committee stage of the Irish Bill resolved itself into a prolonged duel between the Government and the Diehards; Sir F. Banbury moved the substitution of 'Southern Ireland' for 'Ireland' in the title of the Bill because North Ireland had not been consulted. Mr. Churchill pointed out that any alteration in the text would kill the treaty. Moreover the Government had decided rightly or wrongly to regard the Southern negotiators as the representatives of the Irish nation and Ulster had a right to contract out.

The amendment was rejected by 254 votes to 65.

TURKEY'S AMBASSADOR.

YOSSUF KEMAL NOT ACCREDITED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 10-0 a.m., Mar. 4.

The porte has decided not to grant official credentials to Yussuf Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist Foreign Minister, according to reports from Constnatinople but is sending Izzet Pasha to Paris and London to negotiate on behalf of the Sultan in support of the Nationalist programme

It is reported from Smyrna that a project is gathering strength to make Smyrna a second Fiume with General Papoulas as Dannunzio.

NO DEFINITE DEVELOPMENTS.

ANIMATED DISCUSSIONS IN NEWSPAPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 5.

While no definite developments in the Coalition crisis have occured up to the present, all newspapers are carrying on animated discussions on the situation. Gossip is rife in clubs, and politicians of all shades of opinion are busily engaged in making speeches on the subject.

The expected conference between the Premier and his colleagues has not so far materialised.

Opinion is freely expressed that the Prime Minister will not resign at present, because of representations made by his colleagues. It is anticipated that events will assume final shape before next Tuesday.

SIR J. SIMON'S ACCUSATION.

GOVT. LACKING IN CHARACTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 5.

Sir John Simon, in the course of a speech at Cambridge to-day, said that the Coalition ship, which started out three years ago laden with promises, which were soon thrown overboard, was now encountering heavy weather, and the cabin-boy had been defying the captain. The Government's defect had been lack of character. The National Debt was now greater than it was at the Armistice.

Mr. Clynes, speaking at Durham, said that the question appeared to be how long the Conservative Party would tolerate the Premier. The real question was how long the country would tolerate the Conservative Party.

MAHATMA'S MAGNANIMOUS YIELDING.

BARDOLI RESOLUTION CONFIRMED IN SPIRIT.

EVIDENCE OF CONGRESSMEN'S DESIRE TO AVOID STRIFE.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

PT. MALAVIA'S ATTITUDE AT DELHI MEETING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 4.

Referring to the official summary of the proceeding of All-India Congress Committee Meeting in Delhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya made the following statement to a Press representative.

In the official summary of the proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee, which has now been issued to the Press, it is noted that I opposed Dr. Moonje's proposal which he put forward as an alternative to the resolution moved by Mr. Gandhi and which was to the effect that a Sub-Committee should be appointed to examine the practicability or otherwise of the programme of non-violent non-co-operation with a view to chalk out a practical programme for the future. The reason for my opposition is not stated there to prevent misunderstanding. I wish it to be known that I opposed Dr. Moonje's proposition because I desired that the Bardoli resolutions should be confirmed, and this result would not have been secured if Dr. Moonje's propostion was carried. The summary, also, does not make mention of the proposals which I put forward as an alternative to Mr. Gandhi's proposition. This is perhaps due to the fact that the summary is unnecessarily brief. But I think that my amendments should have been noted in the official summary which was to be issued for the information of the public. The alternative amended proposition which I put forward was somewhat as follows:—

The All-India Congress Committee, having carefully considered the resolutions passed by the Working Committee at its meeting at Bardoli confirms the said resolutions with the modifications noted therein and with this further modiefiation that as reports have been received from various quarters that picketing regarding foreign cloth, provided that such picketing shall be industrial protection of the country the All-India Congress Committee authorises peaceful picketing of a *bona fide* character for the purpose of impressing upon the would be purchasers the patriotic duty of encouraging the protection of home made cloth provided that such a picketing shall be controlled by men of known good character to be selected by the Congress Committee concerned.

PICKETING FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS.

While I am entirely in favour of a reasonable effort being made to encourage the greater use and larger production of Indian yarn and cloth made either by hand of power I am personally averse to the picketing of foreign cloth shops. But finding that there was a large body of opinion in favour of such picketing being permitted I supported the view that whenever the picketing of cloth shops is decided upon it must be carried on under the same safeguards and conditions as the liquor shops. My proposal read with another Bardoli resolution relating to the picketing of liquor shops would ensure that for persuading a man to give up trading in foreign cloth and to sell home-made cloth instead, reliance should be placed more upon house to house visits to appeal to him in his home than upon picketing his shop as will be seen from the above. The part of the proposition relating to the cloth shops was however, substantially the same as it was in Mr. Gandhis' draft which was eventually passed by the All-India Congress Committee and which means a decided improvement upon the practice that prevailed before the Bardoli decision. The real difference between the draft of the Working Committee and my amendment was that I omitted the clause giving permission to the provincial commitees to sanction individual civil disobedience by another proposition urged that a second meeting of the All-India Congress Committee should be head after a month or so. If my proposals were carried the result would have been that the Bardoli resolutions would have been confirmed with only one modification namely that relating to the picketing of cloth shops under conditions..

SIR W. VINCENT'S PROVOKING ATTITUDE.

Several delegates had expressed themselves substantially in favour of this view and Mr. Gandhi himself put forward a proposal to that effect, but the militant and provoking attitude which Sir William Vincent adopted in replying to a question which a Bombay Baronet seems to have been put up to ask on the eve of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was largely responsible for the opposition to the mere confirmation of the Bardoli resolutions without at least power being given to the Provincial Congress Committees to permit individual civil disobedience if circumstances rendered it necessary. I regret Mr. Gandhi felt himself constrained to yield to this opposition and to agree to retain the proposition relating to individual civil disobedience as it was eventually passed. But I considered it a matter for sincere satisfaction that though he so yielded at the meeting of the Committee he has advised the Provincial Congress Committees not to exercise the power given to them to sanction individual civil disobedience with undue haste and without the greatest deliberation. This is a guarantee that the Bardoli resolution will still be followed in its spirit if not in its letter. And if the Government will now withdraw the notifications which have called forth such earnest and widespread protests and release those who have been imprisoned thereunder it can with a certainty prevent a resort to individual civil disobedience on the part of the non-co-operators and their sympathisers. It seems to me clear that Mr. Gandhi and his party have given sufficient evidence of their desire to avoid strife and conflict. It is now the duty of the Government to do its part. It can do much more to promote peace and goodwill between itself and the people than any other party in the country.

MAHATMA'S INFLUENCE.

The representative then asked.

Do you think that Mr. Gandhi still retains so much influence in the country as a whole that reliance can be placed upon his advice to the Provincial Congress Committees being followed by the answer: Undoubtedly so. Mr. Gandhi still commands the greatest influence in the country. The unity and discipline which he has established among the Congressmen in particular and the people in general are remarkable. His views are respected even by those who do not agree with him because it is generally recognised that, notwithstanding the deplorable events which took place in Bombay and Gorakpur, the spirit of self-sacrifice and non-violence which the political workers and the people at large have shown during the last eighteen months of intense excitement and agitation has been largely the resulth of Mr. Gandhi's teaching and influence.

Question: But what guarantee is there that Mr. Gandhi will not change his present mood?

Answer: There is none there can be none. But one can say of a certainty that the nature of the next change in his attitude will depend upon what change will or will not take place in the attitude of the Government. You must remember that the present situation is not of the making of Mr. Gandhi alone. A considerable measure of the responsibility for it rests upon the Government. The Bardoli resolution even as modified by the All-India Congress Committee mean a big climb down for Mr. Gandhi. He has done it magnanimously. If the Government will do its part equally magnanimously as I have indicated above the existing tension will at once be relieved and it will become possible to work for a permanent solution of the many pressing problems which lie at the root of the present day discontent.

TROTZKY'S PROCLAMATION

IS RUSSIA PREPARING?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 2.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 4.

Reval.—In connection with the postponement of the Genoa Conference, Trotzky has issued a proclamation to the Red Army and the fleet declaring that the hopes of an understanding with the Bourgeo's Governments and resumption of peaceful work has been frustrated by the Allied Governments. He says the advent of the spring has been signalised by the activity of the White forces and mentions many reports of invading bands blowing up ammunition depots. He concludes by saying that Soviet diplomacy is striving to secure a Holiday Conference.

It is noteworty, in this connection, that the "Daily News" reports from Nish that registration of Russian refugees of military age is proceeding actively the idea being to mobilise the army under Wrangel who is at present in Belgrade.

LADY SCOTT REMARRIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 4.

Lt.-Cdr. Hilton Young M.P. for Norwich and Financial Secretary to the Treasury was married to-day to Lady Scott, widow of the explorer in the crypt of the Chapel of the House of Commons. The Bishop of St. Albans conducted the ceremony and Mr. Austen Chamberlain gave the bride away.

IRELAND AND INDIA.

CONDITIONS DIFFERENT.

MR. CHURCHILL'S "CHOP LOGIC."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 6-15 a.m., Mar. 6.

Referring to India in his speech at Loughborough, Mr. Churchill said: "There are those who say 'why not apply the same policy as you are employing in Ireland to India?' Well, there is no cheaper form of chop logic than to suppose that policies can be applied without regard to either circumstances or conditions. The conditions and character of the Irish and the Indian problems are entirely different. You cannot have a greater contrast. We cannot recede from our responsibilities in India and we are bound to make sure that the policy pursued in India is one which will effectively prove to be lasting, permanent and for the general welfare of the Indian people."

TROUBLES IN FIUME.

GOVERNOR SURRENDERS TO REVOLUTIONISTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 5.

Rome.—Serious troubles have arisen in Fiume. Sanguinary encounters have taken place between the Legionaries and the Government police, during the last few days, which culminated, in the early morning, in an attack on the Governor's palace by the Fascisti Legionaries with the number of Fiumans headed by Fascisti Deputy Giunta. Fusillades of bombing and machine-gun firing lasted for several hours, both sides losing the dead and the wounded. A military committee was appointed by the belligers and sent to demand, from Governor Zanella, the disarmament of the police and the resignation of Government.

Governor Zanella, in the afternoon, issued a declaration announcing that he was compelled to surrender to revolutionary forces and transferred his powers to the National Citizens' Committee of Defence which stirred up the movement.

It is stated that Governor Zanella left the town and a new provisional Government is installed in the palace.

LATER

PROCLAMATION.

Rome.—The Committee of National Defence at Fiume has issued a proclamation that, after heavy fighting, from dawn until early afternoon, the Committee of the Provisional Government and the Constituent Assembly dissolved, and a committee ha provisionally assumed full powers. It has entrusted the maintenance of order to Sgr. Carabinieri and the Royal troops, and has requested the Italian Government to assure the town's administration by appointing a representative who alone would be in a position to guarantee order and tranquillity.

A National Citizens' Guard has been formed.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT'S ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Mar. 5.

Rome.—The casualties in the fighting in Fiume totalled five killed and forty-nine wounded. Sig. Schanzer, the Foreign Minister, announces that the Italian government is anxious to re-establish tranquillity in Fiume and is sending Commander Castelli there as representative.

MINEOWNERS AND LABOUR.

FORMER DISCONTINUE TO RECOGNISE LABOUR FEDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Mar. 5.

Johannesburg.—When, after all the night sitting the Labour Federation decided to re-open negotiations with the Chamber of Mines, the latter decided to discontinue to recognise the Federation and would only deal with separate Unions. The Federation subsequently decided to ballot men on the question of resuming on Chamber's terms pending the Commission's findings.

GERMANY'S DESIRE.

READY TO FULFIL DEMANDS UNDER AGREEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Mar. 5.

Berlin.—Debating on the Ministry of Reconstruction estima... in the Reichstag, Doctor Mueller, Secretary of State, declared it was not intended to ab... try, which was established to c... Germany's desire to carry out the pr... of the Peace Treaty. The Ministry, bes... supervising deliveries of cattle, raw material, machinery and despatch of lab... to devastated areas, had undertake... clearing up the affairs ... try of Colonies. T... were prepared ... deliveries f... do the ... France ... the reconstruction of Northern ... and everything would be done to fulfil demands under the agreements.

LONDON LETTER.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MR. MONTAGU.

LORD READING'S FAILURE.

IMPERIALIST TUB-THUMPING.

THE INDIAN DEBATE.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The question that was being asked everywhere in political circles was, will Mr. Montagu be able to withstand the onslaughts that are being made so fiercely on his position from so many different directions. It seems that the one-time self-complacent Secretary of State for India has no friends left. The Conservative Party in the Coalition frankly distrust and dislike him. The Die-Hard section are, of course, his open and avowed enemies. The Labour Party, which at one time treated him with a certain amount of tolerance and respect, have no use for him, and it would seem that the only quarter, where there is anyone at all to say a good word for him is among the Wee Frees. Their organs in the Press and Mr. Acland, their spokesman in the debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, have been strong in his support—a curious political phenomenon, considering Mr. Montagu's desertion of Mr. Asquith, when tempted with the offer of the India Office three years ago.

The "Times" Attacks Mr. Montagu

Most notable is the changed attitude of "The Times" and the other organs of the Northcliffe Press. "The Times" has been one of the most consistent supporters of Mr. Montagu and all his works. It now turns upon him, almost with fury, and demands his removal from office. Indeed the article in which it comments on Tuesday's debate is so ferocious that it might have found its way into the usually sedate columns of "The Times" by mistake and have been intended really for the "Morning Post", many of the phrases used being almost identical with those that have adorned the outpourings of the organ of Dyerism during the past few months. It has become obvious, says "The Times" that the combination of Lord Reading and Mr. Montagu is not working well and as "no one suggests a change of Viceroy", the "necessary alternative is to appoint a new head of the India Office." It would be interesting to know why the journal holds that Lord Reading, who has certainly been as great a failure as Mr. Montagu—and is generally regarded as such here—should be spared; but, perhaps, Lord Northcliffe's recent visit to India and association with Lord Reading accounts for that. The "Daily Mail" also calls for Mr. Montagu's resignation and attacks on and criticisms of him have been so frequent in other organs of the Imperialist Press, including some of those belonging to the Coalition, that we are presented with the curious spectacle of a Coalition Minister finding practically his only support in the columns of the independent Liberal Press. We may take it for granted, therefore, that should the independent Liberals come into power, after the election,—which is not very likely,—Mr. Montagu would be asked to return to the India Office.

Insecure Coalition

If we were living in normal times; if the Government were any ordinary Government, the resignation of a Minister, who had become so unpopular with its own supporters could not be long delayed. But this is no ordinary Government. There is not a Cabinet Minister who can be regarded as a *persona grata* either with the supporters of the Government or the country. They are all unpopular and they all possess a fairly full record of failure and muddle. The Prime Minister, himself, is always overwhelmed by the extent of his own failures and his position is such, that the air is thick with rumours of his imminent resignation. He was going to the country, as he thought, on a wave of triumph, following on the Cannes Conference and the Irish settlement. The Cannes Conference has been his biggest failure and the sequel to the Irish settlement is showing that he acted with his usual reckless haste in driving a wedge between the two parties in Ireland. The supposition that de Valera could be so easiy disposed has been proved to be ill-founded. Never has the Coalition Ministry been so beset with troubles of its own creating as it is at this moment; never has any Government presumed to retain office in the face of so much failure and popular discredit. But Mr. Lloyd George holds on because the discordant elements in the Coalition fear the disaster to themselves, which an election would involve, and like the Prime Minister they are hanging on in the hope that something will turn up to save them. Thus no matter how great a failure Mr. Montagu may be or how much he is distrusted and disliked by his own people, there is more reason why he should resign than the Prime Minister himself or any of his colleagues. So he may be expected to stay. And backed by the machine-made majority which ... the Die-Hards' vote of ... drew out ... consure on Tuesday night, he will ... continue to follow the line ... have brought British rule in India to its present pass.

Mr. Montagu's challenge to India.

The debate on Tuesday was remarkable only for the intervention of the Prime

(Continue on next page.)

POLICE HIGH-HANDEDNESS IN U. P.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, Mar. 3.

Mr. Mahomed Faiyaz Khan, M.L.A., has sent the following interpelations to the Government:—

Will the Government be pleased to state if it is true that on February 12th Mr. Chandmull of Agra was prosecuted under section 151—I. P. C. and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment? If it is a fact that he was beaten whipped and struck inhumanely by the local police authorities? Is it a fact that the members of the Agra Bar Association in an extraordinary meeting expressed their emphatic protest and indignation against the inhuman treatment meted out to Mr. Chand Mull and the general public indiscriminately by the local police authorities? Is it a fact that a copy of the resolution passed by the Agra Bar Association has been sent to H. E. The Viceroy and the Local Government? If it is true, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the said resolution? Are the Government aware that Mr. Chand Mull is a High Court Vakil of 15 years' standing and of a very respectable family? Is it fact that the U. P. Government has recently issued a communique regarding the treatment of political prisoners in jail? If it is true, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the same? Will the Government be pleased to state if it is true that Mr. Chand Mull is still deprived of the special treatment in jail, according to the latest U. P. Government communique re the treatment of the political prisoners? If it is true, why? Is it true that Mr. Chand Mull is being treated like ordinary criminals in jail and is given jail food and clothes and is herded together with the hardened criminals? If the statements regarding the inhuman treatment of the Police Authorities of Agra of Mr. Chand Mull and the general public on February 12th are true, will the Government be pleased to state if it approves of such illegal actions of the police? If it does not approve, what action does the Government contemplate to take to prevent repetition of such illegal and barbarous action by the police in future?

HUNGER STRIKE IN BAREILLY JAIL.

MOULVI ABDUR RAHMAN'S CONDITION PRECARIOUS.

The Secretary District Congress Committee, Bareilly, writes:—

Moulvi Abdur Rahman, Secretary Tahsil Khilafat Committee Mundinjagir was arrested and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17A and was sent to the central jail Bareilly as an ordinary prisoner with some forty more political prisoners of this place. Treatment accorded to them is worse than that of ordinary criminals. They are given hard work to do. If unable to finish their allotted work, they are punished severely, are allowed water once in 24 hours, beaten and put in solitary cells and thus tortured are asked to apologise. Moulvi Abdur Rahman requested for water at night and a lota for performing ablution which being disallowed, he went on hunger strike. This is the eleventh day of his fast. His condition is precarious. The Congress and Khilafat workers went to pay a visit to him but were disallowed. The Superintendent said that the Moulvi was very weak and had just then taken a little milk.

"PRATAP'S" APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 3

The keeper of the Prakash Steam Press in which the "Pratap" a daily newspaper was published, has appealed to the High Court against the order of the Punjab Government directing the forfeiture of a security of Rs. 2000 under section 4 (1) of Press Act. The grounds on which it seeks to set aside the order of the forfeiture are that the "Pratap" newspaper published no article as alleged on the Ferozepur Dhirka affair but merely published small news paragraph summarizing an account sent by the local Congress and Khilafat Committee, that it also published official version given in the press communique, that it made no comments whatever and that the news paragraph objected to did not offend against any provision of section 4 (1) of the act.

PRISONERS ATTACK JAILOR AND WARDER.

FIRING INJURES SEVERAL,

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 4.

A press communique states that on February 26th prisoners in the Ludhiana jail attacked the jailor and warders and were fired upon. Six are in hospital. No deaths are anticipated. The jailor and one or two warders were injured, but are doing well.

PRINCE ARRIVES IN PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, Mar. 4.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales arrived at Peshawar this morning at 8-30 and was given a warm welcome by the [illegible] and other notables headed by Sir [illegible] Maffey, Chief Commissioner and Sir George Barrow, General Officer Commanding Peshawar District.

STRIKES & STRIKEBREAKERS

A TYPICAL WARNING.

The Secretary, E. I. Railway, Indian Labour Association, Asansol, sent the following telegram on the 3rd instant to Messrs. Bird and Co., Calcutta:—

In case you supply Indian labour hands to the East Indian Railway either directly or indirectly during the strike period, the E. I. Railway Indian Labour Association will be obliged to request all Indian labourers under you in factories, mills and steamer ghats for sympathetic strike. Please acknowledge the receipt of this telegram."

E. I. RLY. STRIKE SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

According to a communique issued to-day by the Agent, East Indian Railway, the strike position shows no very marked change, except that on the Gaya district a considerable number of the staff have resumed. Yesterday, Asansol ran thirteen, and Dhanbad five coal trains. 600 wagons are being allotted for coal loading to-day. At Asansol, during the course of the last night, 50 wagons had their seals broken and some of the contents were removed from a few of them. The police arrested three men in this connection.

BANDIKUI LOCO STAFF ON STRIKE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, March 3.

The Indian Loco Staff at Bandikui struck work on the 1st instant. All goods traffic was closed between Phulera and Rewari. No improvement in the situation. Strikers were ordered to vacate quarters at 12 to-day. The traffic staff [illegible] discontented. The situation is likely to be serious if no settlement is brought about immediately.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President-elect of the Rajputana Political Conference arrived this morning. Dr. Ansari is expected to-morrow.

NANKANA APPEALS.

SEVERAL SENTENCES COMMUTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 3

Judgment was pronounced to-day by Justice Scott-Smith and Justice Broadway in the Nankana appeals, in which Mahant Narain Dass and some thirty other accused were variously sentenced to death, transportation and long terms of imprisonment by the Sessions Judge. Mahant Narain Das and two others, who were sentenced to death, have been sentenced by the High Court to transportation for life. Death sentences of Hari Nath and two others were confirmed, while four appellants, who were sentenced to death, have been acquitted. The rest, variously sentenced to transportation and imprisonment, including the Pathan accused, have been also acquitted, conviction being maintained in the case of six appellants only.

RECRUITMENT OF SEAMEN.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 3.

In consequence of resolutions passed in the Indian Legislative Assembly in September last for an enquiry into the methods of recruitment of seamen at different ports in India the preliminary enquiry conducted in Bombay and Calcutta with Mr. A. G. Clow, I.C.S., Controller of Labour Bureau as Chairman having resulted in the collection of evidence the Government of India have apointed a committee to examine this evidence in Delhi and report what reforms are posible in existing methods of recruitment. This committee will consit fo two members of the Assembly namely Sir Frank Carter and Mr. N. M. Joshi besides the Chairman Mr. Clow and the four persons who had been nominated to help in the conduct of the enquiry. These four are Messrs. F. L. Barfett and Mohamed Ebrahim from Bombay and Messrs C. S. Penny and M. David of Calcutta.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death is announced of Sir Donald Macmaster Bart. M. P

The Indian section, Manchester Chamber of commerce has passed a resolution regretting the advance in import duties on cotton textiles and sympthasising with government's difficulties in raiding the necessary increased revenue and appreciating the fact that the present increase in import duties is accompanied by an increase in excise duty on Indian manufactures.

Dr. Charles Murray, Solicitor-General for Scotland, has been appointed Lord Advocate in succession to Rt. Hon. Morison who is appointed a Judge.

London, Mar. 4.—Mr. King has appointed Mr. Robert Hyde Greg Minister to Siam.

Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri having made the usual affirmation took his place on the board of the Privy Council and was afterwards received by his Majesty.

Washington.—The United American line has withdrawn from the North Atlantic Freightage Conference. The Shipping Board will make efforts to avert rate war

The late Mr. John Pooley of Selangor left twelve thousand sterling including five thousand dollars to his Chinese servant.

Doctor Albert Skelton, the American medical missionary, is reported to have been murdered by robbers near Batang, Tibet, on 17th February last. Mrs. Skelton is now in Calcutta.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from previous page.)

Minister. I think this is the first occasion on which Mr. Lloyd George has thought it necessary to take the trouble to honour the House of Commons on the occasion of an Indian debate. It is notable that he leaned more to the Imperialist side than to the pseudo-Liberal attitude which was the former Coalition pose towards India. It is notable how as the memory of the great war for the freedom of the world recedes further into the past, the abandonment of the principles of freedom, which were so vociferously asserted when the Empire was in deadly peril, becomes more shameless. Such a phrase as self-determination is never heard now. It would probably be received with laughter in the House of Commons. The reply to India's demand is, "you are not fit for self-government yet, but we are willing to train you and if you behave nicely, we will see in ten years' time whether you can be allowed to advance a little further. But you will get nothing more till then and if you don't do as you told, you will be severely punished." That was in effect Mr. Montagu's speech to the 1920 club a week ago and he repeated it all to the House of Commons on Tuesday night. Mr. Lloyd George crossed the t's and dotted the i's and indeed talked like any old retired Anglo-Indian as he regarded the glorious achievements of British imperialism in India and threatened the Indian people with the consequences of quarrelling with their masters. Mr. Montagu, became as boastful as any English "Jingo", of the peril to those who should dare to defy British authority

"India", he said, "will not successfully challenge the most determined people in the world, a people who will once again, as it has done so recently, answer the challenge with all the vigour and determination at its command."

The Premier's Comic Boast

Considering that India's aid played a supreme part in enabling Great Britain to answer as successfully as she did the challenge of Germany, the decency of a threat, couched in these terms, to the Indian people is somewhat questionable. Mr. Lloyd George was equally bombastic for the benefit of the doubting Conservative Imperialists who came down to the House undecided as to their course of action when the division was called. In no circumstances, he declared, would Great Britain retreat from India. The British Empire, though it had come out of a great terrible experience and exhausting war, was not so exhausted that it could discuss that proposal or anything that equals it.

"We accepted a trust, as a people we occupied India. We invested ourselves with that trust to the exclusion of all others. We cannot divest ourselves of that trust without shame and dishonour."

It sounds comic. It is like a brigand boasting of his achievements in having become possessed of someone else's property to the exclusion of all the other brigands. But it went down very well in the House of Commons together with the declaration that "we will not be harried out of India." It was just the sort of Imperialist tub-thumping that the doubting Imperialists wanted and it so cheered and won them, that in the end only 64 of the hardiest of the Die-Hards went into the lobby in support of Sir William Joynson-Hick's amendment and the Coalition survived with the substantial majority of 184.

Labour Members Leave the House

The Labour Party refused to take any part in the division, though had they done so they would probably have voted against the amendment in support of the Government, since the amendment called for further repression. But an unprecedented thing happened. The Labour Party are now recognised as the official Opposition, and, as such, their selected spokesman was entitled to precedence over all private members. But although Colonel Wedgwood, who had been nominated to speak for the Party, rose over and over again he was ignored by the Speaker. When the Prime Minister concluded his oration, only quarter-of-an hour remained. Colonel Wedgwood again rose, but the Speaker called upon Colonel Page-Croft. There were loud protests from the Labour Benches and after a few minutes the Speaker was compelled to ask Colonel Page-Croft to leave time for the speech of the Labour Party's representatives. By that time, however, it would have been hopeless to attempt to deal with the debate in the brief space of time left, and Mr. Stephen Walsh said hotly, "The course taken in the debate is such that we decline to take any further part in it or in the division", and all the Labour members present left the House. I do not know what line Colonel Wedgwood proposed to take, but, in any case, it is unfortunate that there was nobody to bring the House back from the sophistries and bombast of the Prime Minister to the realities of the situation in India, which the British people have to face. As it was, practically the whole debate was given up to the two official speeches of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India, and the little coterie of reactionaries who supported Sir William Joynson-Hicks and Mr. Gwynne—a group who will be the first to be snowed under the moment an election comes.

The Turkish Question

Both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Montagu emphasised the Caliphate question as one of the chief factors in the situation. And to hear them talk of it, one would suppose that they had had no responsibility in the flouting of Mahomedan sentiment and the breaking of solemn pledges. The Prime Minister informed the House that he hoped in a few days Lord Curzon would take the matter of a Turkish settlement up again with "our Allies." But, as we have had repeated announcements that Lord Curzon is about to enter into conversations with the French and Italian Governments on the subject of Asia Minor, this does not go very far. There is hardly an organ in the Press, Conservative, Liberal or Labour, which has not been urging on the Government the insistent need for a settlement of the Near Eastern question on terms that would satisfy Indian Mahomedan opinion, for months past. They are most of them quite ignorant of the merits of the questions, from the Indian point of view, but they have got it into their heads that if something can be done to placate Mahomedan anger, the Mussalmans will all rally to the support of Lord Reading, and there will be an end of Mr. Gandhi. It is quite clear from the terms of Mr. Lloyd George's reference to the matter that his ideas are far removed from any genuine intention to satisfy in the only way possible the Mahomedan demand. He talks airily of "being fearlessly just to both religions, to both races, otherwise in the end no good would be done", and "nothing would be gained by unjust concessions to fear." The fact is Mr. Lloyd George is hopelessly at variance with the mind of Mahomedan India. He does not understand their demands, nor does he want to. He expects to rig up some sort of compromise in his characteristic adroit fashion, which will enable him to save the position for the Greeks, while making what he would call "concessions" to Turkey. His incorrigibility in regard to his attitude towards the Greeks was exhibited a few days ago in his answer to a question on the subject of the proposed Greek loan. The Greek Government having failed, after receiving permission to raise the loan, to persuade the financiers of London to give them the fifteen millions they want, Mr. Lloyd George has now, as he admitted, agreed to have the loan guaranteed by the British Government under the Trade Facilities Act, on the plea that the money is to be spent in England and will be beneficial to British Trade. Of course, it is to be spent on the purchase of arms and munitions, etc., for the replenishment of the Greek Army in Asia Minor.

As long as Mr. Lloyd George is Prime Minister and Lord Curzon, Foreign Secretary, there is no possibility of a just peace with Turkey. When the Coalition Government, with its pro-Greek predilections goes—and it is tottering to its fall—the situation may be different. But Indian Mahomedans may rest assured that only so far as they can bring pressure to bear in India, will they be successful in securing justice. Just as it is for Indians, themselves, to win Swaraj.

What India Should Do.

We who have to watch the struggle, from afar in England, have been shocked and disappointed by the events that have enforced the suspension, for the time being, of Non-Cooperation activities. But we realise that only when the people are fully trained and disciplined to abstention from violence can Non-Cooperation be practised in the perfection that is essential to success. And not till that perfection is possible, and actually exists, can India expect to win Swaraj or Indian Mahomedans expect to secure full justice for Islam. Nothing will be gained from England, until it is wrung by the spiritual victory of Non-Cooperation. And better to wait for a year, or two years, for another step forward, than to risk again taking that step prematurely.

EDITOR OF "HINDU" OF HYDERABAD.

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) Mar. 55.

Professor Ghanshyam Jethanand, Editor of the "Hindoo" who had been arrested at Hyderabad during midnight on 2nd instant was conveyed same night at 2-30 a.m. by Ballast train escorted by police to Badin 62 miles off from Hyderabad where he reached at 6 a.m. His case began at 10-30 a.m. before Br. Bolus, the District Magistrate and was over in one hour. Mr. Ghanshyam refused to defend himself or to cross examine prosecution witnesses. The Magistrate refused to take his full statement. He was given two years rigorous imprisonment.

After conviction Professor Ghanshyam was brought back at 2 p.m., from Badin to Hyderabad and was taken direct to jail.

Dr. Choitram, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the Working Committee has now given declaration for the "Hindoo". He is the fourth Editor of this paper, the previous three being Mahraj Vishnusharam, Mr. Jairamdas and Professor Ghanshyam all of whom are now in jail.

END OF HARTAL IN DAKOR.

(From a Correspondent.)

DAKOR, Mar. 3.

On Thursday the 2nd March, the 7th day of the famous strike in Dakor, embracing all trades and occupations, the District Magistrate Kaira arrived at 9-30 a.m., made detailed inquiries about the strike situation, and assured the people that the Taluk Maistrate's action in prohibiting their religious Poojah of Shankeracharya Shree Bharti Krishna Tirthaji Maharaj on the last Maha Shivratri day, was "an error of judgment" and not an intentional insult to their Guru and to their religious sentiment, and therefore they should overlook and forget the past and assured the people that there would be no such interference in their religious affairs in the future. Thereupon the people performed the *Poojah* at 5 p.m. in the originally intended *Mandap* (pandal), and the Hartal was called off in obedience to the wishes expressed by His Holiness.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is pleased to nominate Lieutenant-Colonel W. O'S. Murphy, I.M.S., being an official, to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay in place of Major-General W. E. Jennings, I.M.S., resigned.

The Bangalore Arya Samaj emphatically protests against police interferance with Arya Samaj missionary propaganda in Hassan and requests the Mysore durbar that all such interference should be removed in religious non political Arya Samaj propaganda

"BANKRUPTCY BUDGET"

CALCUTTA PUBLIC BODIES' PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

Telegrams have been sent to the Finance Secretary, Delhi, from public bodies in Calcutta in connection with the budget. The Marwari Association, The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and the Shareholders' Association protest against the increase in import duty on machinery, iron and steel as obstructing the development of industries in India. They also protest against increases in the salt duty, postage and railway traffic rates. The Shareholders' Association suggests, in any event, cotton mill machinery should be exempted from the payment of the import duty. The cotton excise duty also is unscientific and hampers the industrial growth.

BUDGET BANKRUPTCY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is certainly interesting to read the comments made by you on the Budget for the Bombay Presidency. No taxation or re-trenchment here and there would improve the situation in any way. Since, the last three years the same situation is experienced in various provinces and although additional taxes have been imposed to meet the deficit, every year the budget instead of showing a surplus, shows a deficit. Leaving aside the Imperial budget for the time being, we come to the Bombay Budget. The Government of Bombay assure us that every step has been taken to make reductions in the different departments. True, they have issued circulars to that effect; true, that certain number of clerks and peons have been reduced, but what the total saving from that direction comes to is a matter for serious consideration. The saving made thus is nominal: unless and until superfluous posts are done away with and superfluous expenses abolished, additional taxation, even if imposed every year, would never alter the position. First and the foremost the hours of business by the high grade officers should be revised. If a European Manager of a Commercial and Banking House can attend the office from 10-30 a. m. to 5. or 5-30 p. m. with half an hour's break for tiffin, there is no reason why a European Collector or a Judge or a Magistrate should not attend to work for the same number of hours. We find at present almost all the high officers attending their work from 12 noon or p.m. to 5 p.m. If a European bank-manager can take off his coat for full seven hours and sit at his office table, why should not a European Collector do likewise? In many cases Collectors and Commissioners have their offices in their own houses. If thus the hours of duty are revised a good number of reductions in staff can be made. Again why is an officer allowed double first class fare even when he travels alone? Unless a pruning knife is ued on the high services matters will never improve, whatever the additional taxation or the curtailment in the clerical and menial departments.—Yours, etc.

R. K. SIDHVA.

Karachi, March 2.

THE SARDA PITH GADI

RIVAL CLAIMANTS AT DAKORE.

(Associated Press.)

With reference to an Associated Press message from Dakore dated 24th February, 1922, the Director of Information writes:

On Friday last two rival claimants to the Sarda Pith Gadi, Rajeshwar Ashram and Shantianand were due to visit Dakore on the occasion of the Maha Shivrari holiday The former was due to arrive at 10 a.m. and the latter by the 3 p.m. train. The supporters of the third claimant, Bharti Krishna resolved to celebrate the occasion by presenting to Bharti Krishna a silver throne, to be presented at a Mandap erected in the middle of the street. The place selected was at the junction of the three main streets of the town. Not only would a crowd here have blocked the entire traffic of the town but it was a place through which the rival claimants were to pass. The erection of the mandap was started about 12 noon. Rajeshwar Ashram had already arrived but Shantianand was due to arrive at 3 p.m. Fearing that the erection of the mandap would lead to disturbances between the claimants' supporters, the Mamlatdar issued an order prohibiting the obstruction of the road. This caused some excitement among the supporters of Bharti Krishna, but there was no disturbance and the presentation was made elsewhere.

BENGAL'S NEXT PROGRAMME.

TO BE DECIDED IN CONFERENCE

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

The non-cooperation leaders have returned to Calcutta from Delhi and it is understood that the Advisary Council of the Bengal Congress Committee will shortly convene a conference to decide the future programme of their work. Their present activities are confined to carrying on the propaganda of popularising *Charka*.

AFGHAN MISSION IN LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Mar. 5.

Headed by Sirdah Khan the first Afghanistan diplomatic mission under the Kabul treaty has arrived in London. They were met by representatives of the foreign office and government hospitality fund. Pending selection the legation mission will be the guests of government.

A DUBLIN TRAGEDY

MR. MAX GREEN SHOT DEAD

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 4.

Mr. Max Green, Chairman of the Irish Prisons Board and son-in-law of John Redmond has been shot dead in Dublin, after a sensational robbery. Two officials of the Ministry of Pensions were returning from a bank with five-hundred sterling when they were held up by three youths armed with revolvers who seized the money and bolted. They were pursued by officials and the Republican Police in motorcars and in an exchange of shots Mr. Green was killed and another man wounded. Two robbers were captured and the money was recovered.

EMERGENCY POLICE AT HONGKONG.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 4-0 p.m., Mar. 4.

Hongkong.—In response to Government invitation, a large proportion of inhabitants who are not of the Chinese origin are registering for service in the present emergency Police, who, assisted by the armed civilians, have foiled an attempt made by hundreds of Chinese to march to Canton. Hundreds were rounded up and sent back to Hongkong by train. It is reported that one individual was killed and several wounded in collision between the Police and the mob near Shatin.

STRIKES IN HONGKONG.

COLLISION BETWEEN POLICE AND MOB.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 5.

Hongkong.—A day prior to the settlement of the strike, all Chinese employees of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Chinese compositors of the staffs of newspapers struck. Three people were killed and eight wounded in a collision at Shatin between the police and the mob. They were all domestic servants who were trying to force their way to the frontier.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 5.

Montagu's silver report states that owing to the inactivity of Indian bazaars pending the announcement of the Indian Budget, proposals and firmness of the American and weakness of China Exchange, the tendency of the market was heavy until March 1st, when the news arrived that no re-imposition of the Indian import duty on silver was proposed. The effect was unexpected and the undertone continued poor as the result of a renewed weakness from China.

The price for the prompt delivery rose, owing to a spurt in the Indian buying for the immediate shipment, when the market was short of supplies after the large shipment last week. Some quarters consider very large consignments of silver to India during the last few months owing to the fear of a fresh import duty, exceed requirements, and bazaars will be unable to continue to purchase largely. Meanwhile, other factors, such as China, where the stocks have considerably increased, do not favour the outlook.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES

ENGLISH FREE-TRADE UNION'S WAIL

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 4.

The Emergency Committee of the Free Trade Union has passed a resolution protesting against the increase by the Indian Government, presumably with the assent of the Imperial Government, but without reference to Parliament, of duties on British goods imported into India particularly cotton and steel. In view of the fact that the Indian Fiscal Commission has not yet reported, the Committee holds that the new duties will tend to delay further recovery of British export trade and will increase unemployment in Great Britain.

PEERESSES IN LORDS

QUESTION OF ELIGIBILITY

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 4.

Some confusion of opinion exists regarding the effect of the Viscountess Rhondda's establishment of the claim that peeresses in their own right are entitled to sit in the Lords. While most of the papers express the opinion that all Peeresses bearing English United Kingdom titles are eligible the "Daily Chronicle" recalls that the Solicitor General stated in the House of Commons that only nine Peeresses excluding Lady Rhondda were affected as the remainder held peerages by special patent which does not confer the right to sit in the Lords.

If this dictum is correct, the Princess Arthur of Connaught and Ladies Roberts and Wimborne are excluded from seats in the Lords.

PRACTISING ECONOMY

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 10-0 a.m., Mar. 4.

Col. Amery announced in the House of Commons that in the interests of economy, the Commander-in-Chief's yachts the "Surprise" and "Alacrity" would be paid off and disposed of as soon as practicable.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

BY M. K. GANDHI.

The session just past of the All-India Congress Committee was in some respects more memorable than the Congress. There is so much under-current of violence, both conscious and unconcious that I was actually and literally praying for a disastrous defeat. I have always been in a minority. The reader does not know that in South Africa I started with practical unanimity, reached a minority of sixty-four and even sixteen and went up again to a huge majority. The best and the most solid work was done in the wilderness of minority.

I know that the only thing that the Government dread is this huge majority I seem to command. They little know that I dread it even more than they. I have become literally sick of the adoration of the unthinking multitude. I would feel certain of my ground, if I was spat upon by them. Then there would be no need for confession of Himalayan and other miscalculations, no retracing, no re-arranging.

But it was not to be.

A friend warned me against exploiting my dictatorship. He little knew that I had never once used it, if only because the legal occasion had not yet arisen for its use. The 'dictatorship' accrues to me only when the ordinary Congress machinery is rendered unworkable by the Government.

Far from my consciously or unconsciously exploiting my 'dictatorship' I have begun to wonder I am not unconsciously allowing myself to be 'exploited.' I confess that I have a dread of it such as I never had before. My only safety lies in my shamelessness. I have warned my friends of the Committee that I am incorrigible. I shall continue to confess blunders each time the people commit them. The only tyrant I accept in this world is the 'still small voice within. And even though I have to face the prospect of a minority of one, I humbly believe I have the courage to be in such a hopeless minority. That to me is the only truthful position.

But I am a sadder and I hope a wiser man to-day. I see that our non-violence is skin-deep. We are burning with indignation. The Government is feeding it by its insensate acts. It seems almost as if the Government wants to see this land covered with murder, arson and rapine, in order to be able once more to claim exclusive ability to put them down.

This non-violence therefore seems to be due merely to our helplessness. It almost appears as if we are nursing in our bosoms the desire to take revenge the first time we get the opportunity.

Can true voluntary non-violence come out of this seeming forced non-violence of the weak? Is it not a futile experiment I am conducting? What if, when the fury bursts, not a man, woman or child is safe and every man's hand is raised against his fellow being? Of what avail is it then if I fast myself to death in the event of such a catastrophe coming to pass?

What is the alternative? To lie and say that what I know to be evil, is good? To say that true and voluntary co-operation will come out of false and forced co-operation is to say that light will result from darkness.

Co-operation with the Government is as much a weakness and a sin as alliance with suspended violence.

The difficulty is almost insurmountable. Hence with the growing knowledge of the fact that this non-violence is merely superficial, I must continually make mistakes and retrace, even as a man wading his way through a tractless forest must continually stop, retrace, stumble, be hurt and even bleed.

I was prepared for a certain amount of depression, disappointment and resentment, but I confess I was totally unprepared for the hurricane of opposition. It became clear to me that the workers were in no mood to do any serious work of construction. The constructive programme lent no enchantment. They were not a social reform association. They could not wrest power from the Government by such humdrum reform work. They wanted to deliver 'non-violent' blows! All this appeared so thoroughly unreal. They would not stop to think that even if they could defeat the Government by a childish display of rage, they could not conduct the government of the country for a single day without serious and laborious organisation nad construction.

We must not go to gaol, as Mahomed Ali would say, 'in a false issue.' It is not *any* imprisonment that will lead to Swaraj. It is not *every* disobedience that will fire us with the spirit of obedience and discipline. Jails are no gate-way to liberty for the confirmed criminal. They are temples of liberty only for those who are innocence personified. The execution of Socrates made immortality a living reality for us,—not so the execution of countless murderers. There is no warrant for supposing that we can steal Swaraj by the imprisonment of thousands of nominally non-violent men with hatred, ill-will and violence raging in their breasts.

It would be otherwise if we were fighting with arms, giving and receiving blow for blow. The imprisonment of those who may be caught intimidating, assaulting and murdering will certainly embarrass the Government and when they are tired, they would as elsewhere yield. But such is not our fight to-day. Let us be truthful. If it is through 'show of force' that we wish to gain Swaraj, let us drop non-violence and offer such violence as we may. It would be a manly, honest and sober attitude—an attitude the world has been used to for ages past. No one can then accuse us of the terrible charge of hypocricy.

But the majority will not listen to me. In spite of all my writings and passionate plea for rejecting my resolution, if they did not believe in non-violence as indispensable for the atainment of our goal, they accepted it without a single material change. I would ask them therefore to realise their responsibility. They are now bound not to rush to civil disobedience but to settle down to the quiet work of construction. I would urge them to be indifferent to the clamour for immediate action. The imediate action is not courting imprisonment, nor even free speech and free association or free pen, but self-purification, introspection, quiet organisation. We have lost our foothold. If we do not take care, we are likely to be drowned in the waters whose depth we do not know.

It is no use thinking of the prisoners. When I heard of Chauri Chaura I sacrificed them as the first penitential act. They have gone to jail to be released only by the strength of the people, indeed the hope was that Swaraj Parliament's first act would be to open the prison gates. God had decreed otherwise. We who are outside have tried and failed. The prisoners can now only gain by serving the full term of their imprisonment. Those who went under false pretences, or under any misapprehension or under a mistaken understanding of the movement can come out by apologising and by petitioning. The movement will be all the stronger for the purging. The stoutest hearts will rejoice in the oportunity of unexpectedly greater suffering. Though thousands of Russians have 'rotted' in the Russians prisons for years and years, that unhappy people are not yet free. Liberty is a jilt most difficult to woo and please. We have shown the power of suffering. But we have not suffered enough. If the people in general keep passively non-violent nad if only a few are actively, honestly and knowingly non-violent in intent, word and deed, we can reach the goal in quickest time with the least suffering. But we shall indefinitely postpone the attainment, if we send to prison men who harbour violence in their breats.

Therefore the duty of the majority in their respective provinces is to face taunts insults nad if need be depletion in their ranks but determinedly to pursue their goal without swerving an inch. The authorities mistaking our suspension for weakness may resort to still greater oppression. We should submit it. We should even abandon defensive civil disobedience and concentrate all our energy on the tasteless but health giving economic and social reform. We should bend down on our knees and assure the moderates that they need fear no harm from us. We should assure the Zamindars that we have no ill-will against them.

The average Englishman is haughtly, he does not understand us, he considers himself to be a superior being. He thinks that he is born to rule us. He relies upon his forts or his gun to protect himself. He despises us. He wants to compel co-operation, i.e., slavery. Even him we have to conquer, not by bending the knee, but remaining aloof from him, but at the same time not hating him nor hurting him. It is cowardly to molest him. If we simply refuse to regard ourselves as his slaves and pay homage to him, we have done our duty. A mouse can only shun the cat. He cannot treat with her till she has filed the points of her claws and teeth. At the same time we must show every attention to those few Englishmen who are trying to cure themselves and fellow Englishmen of the disease of race superiority.

The minority has different ideals. It does not believe in the programme. Is it not right and patriotic for them to form a new party and a new organisation? They will then truly educate the country. Those who do not believe in the creed should surely retire from the Congress. Even a national oragnisation must have a creed. One, for instance, who does not believe in Swaraj has no place in the Congress. I submit that even so has one who does not believe in 'peaceful and legitimate means' no place in the Congress. A Congressman may not believe in non-co-operation and still remain in it but he cannot believe in violence and untruth and still be a Congressman. I was therefore deeply hurt when I found opposition to the note in the resolution about the creed and still more when I found opposition to my paraphrase of the two adjectives 'peaceful' and 'legitimate' into 'non-violent' and 'truthful' respectively. I had reasons for the paraphrase. I was seriously told that the creed did not insist upon non-violence and truth as the indispensable means for the atainment of Swaraj. I agreed to remove the paraphrase in order to avoid a painful discussion but I felt that truth was stabbed.

I am sure that those who raised this opposition are as patriotic as I caim to be, they are as eager for Swaraj as every other Congressman. But I do say that the patriotic spirit demands their loyal and strict adherence to non-violence and truth and that if they do not believe in them they should retire from the Congress organisation.

Is it not national economy to let all the ideals be sharply defined and to work independently of one another? That then which is most popular will win the day. If we are going to evolve the real spirit of democracy, we shall not do so by obstruction but by abstention.

The session of the All-India Congress Committee was a forcible demonstration of the fact that we are retarding the country's progress towards Swaraj and not the Government. Every mistake of the Government helps. Every neglect of duty on our part hinders.—"Young India."

ARAB RULERS.

QUESTION RE. SUBSIDIES.

UTILITY OF MONEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 5.

Questioned in the House of Commons as to the subsidies to Arab rulers, Mr. Churchill said 150,000 sterling was provided in the estimates for the current year to meet the following probable payments; the Sultan of Nejd 5,000 sterling monthly and a lump sum of 20,000; King Hussein of Hedjaz 5,000 monthly from August, 1921, and a lump sum of 20,000; other rulers 10,000. The Sultan of Nejd was the only one to whom the full amount was actually being paid. The conditions on which King Hussein's monthly subsidy was payable had not yet been fulfilled and no payment had therefore yet been made, but 18,000 sterling had been advanced on account of the lump sum.

Rt. Hon. Lambert asked what they were doing for this money, to which Mr. Churchill replied it was rather a question of what they were not doing. 150,000 sterling was less than the year's cost of a single native battalion, and while the present policy had been in operation fifty battalions had been withdrawn.

SELF GOVT. FOR INDIA.

ASSURANCE BY MR. MONTAGU

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Mar. 5.

Mr. Montague in a speech at Liston said the policy of granting self government to India would be carried through in spite of all difficulties. He did not agree to all the Geddes recommendations particularly, those with reference to Navy and education. He opined that a break up of the coalition would put the clock back.

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

"GUARDIAN'S" REGRET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 10 a.m., Mar. 4.

The "Manchester Guardian" to-day again regretfully dwells on the increase in the Indian cotton import duties but strongly deprecates the idea of asking Mr. Montagu to exercise the technical right to interven in the Indian affairs which, the paper points out, would lead to the most undesirable political results. The "Guardian" recognises that all the classes of public opinion in India are overwhelmingly Protectionist and thinks the best hope of the future is that India should be allowed freely to develop her own commercial policy and should be left to discover her mistakes. "India may come to see she is equaly dependent on the goods we supply as we depend on her for our market".

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

VICTORY FOR MUNICIPAL REFORMERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 10 a.m., Mar. 4.

Although a score of results are still lacking, it is already evident that the London County Council elections have resulted in a big victory for the Municipal Reformers who promised drastic economies They have secured 67 seats, Progressives seventeen and Labour ten.

APPEAL TO ELECTORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 4.

"Citizens, do your duty" is the urgent appeal addressed to London's 1,817,000 electors in this morning's newspapers in connection with to-day's elections to the London County Council. Sixteen out of the 124 Councillors have been returned unopposed, namely 15 Municipal Reformers, one progressive. There are 251 candidates in the field comprising 98 Municipal Reformers, 49 Progressives, 97 Labourites and seven Independents. The first—named party has had a majority for past fifteen years. Special efforts are being made by all parties to induce women who form about half the electorate to record votes. Women candidates number 25. The fight centres on economy, education and municipalisation. The moderates desire drastic economies in schools and elsewhere, whilst the Labourites advocate wholesale municipalisation of means of transit and other industries.

FINAL RESULTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 4.

The final results of the London Count Council Elections are:—Municipal Reformers 82, compared with 68 seats previously held, Progressives 26 compared with 38, Labour 15 compared with 17 Independent one compared with one.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY EMPIRE'S MARY'S

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 4.

The contributions by Mary's of the Empire to Princess Mary's Wedding Gif totalled over nine-thousand sterling including India 208 sterling, Ceylon 71 sterling Hongkong 23 sterling.

KENYA PROBLEM.

LORD DELAMERE PROCEEDS TO E. AFRICA.

MR. CHURCHILL NEGOTIATING WITH INDIAN DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Mar. 5.

Mr. Churchill having intimated his intention to take time to consider the pros and cons of the Kenya difficulty Lord Delamere and Colonel Griffiths have departed to East Africa on the steamer Euralia on which Governor Coryndon is also travelling. The third member of the settlers' deputation remains in London. It is understood Lord Delamere will meet European settlers' representatives at Nairobi at the end of March and will submit a report of the negotiations. It is not yet decided whether Lord Delamere will return to England. Meanwhile Mr. Churchill is continuing negotiations with the Indian deputation and it is a matter of considerable speculation how the situation may be affected by the present political uncertainties.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

SENATE ADOPTS BILL.

QUESTION OF FRENCH PRESTIGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m. Mar. 5.

Paris.—The Senate has adopted the Banque Industrielle bill almost unanimously. M. Poincare declared that the Government's sole pre-occupation in the negotiations, which are about to open, would be to save the depositors' money. No criminal or civil responsibilities, connected with the failure would be covered by Government.

Deputy Delahaye, opposing the Bill, said the Bank appeared to have been a museum of all the lowest methods of profiteering.

The Minister of Finance intimated that Government were demanding that the whole of the Bank's personnel should be changed and a judicial investigation carried through to the end.

On the resumption of the debate on the Banque Industrielle, the Finance Minister Delasteyrie eloquently supported the Government's plan, assigning the Boxer indemnity to the Banque's refloating in agreement with the Chinese Government, says a Havas Message. The Banque's high officials are to make room for others, and legal proceedings will be instituted against all responsible. Stock holders are to be called upon to pay up shares and the Banque's accounts audited thoroughly. Whether the Banque is refloated, wound up, or replaced by another institution, Government will take good care that the French prestige remains untarnished.

Premier Poincaire said that after 'China's splendid attitude during the war, France would not have presumed to ask for the payment of the Boxer indemnity arrears, but for the fact that the money was to be devoted to refloating the institution whose largest stockholder is China herself. Should the amount not suffice, French taxpayers are in no case to make up the deficiency.

Governor General Senator Donnar put in a few warm words in favour of maintaining the French prestige in China whose standard of commercial honesty was so High. Eventually the Senate passed the assignation bill by a large majority.

MR. BALFOUR KNIGHTED.

SIR GORDON HEWART TO BE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Mar. 5.

Sir Gordon Hewart has been appointed Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Balfour receives a knighthood and the order of the garter.

REIMPOSITION OF BURIAL TAX.

KING HUSSEIN THREATENS TO RESIGN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 4-0 p.m., Mar. 4.

Reuter learns that King Hussein of Hedjaz has threatened to abdicate in consequence of his unpopularity in connexion with the re-imposition of the Burial Tax of twenty Turkish piastres per corpse, which was originally imposed by the Turks but abolished in consequence of the opposition on the part of Hussein. The latter has now apparently sanctioned the reinstatement of the tax. Free fights have occurred in Mecca, resulting in loss of life, owing to popular resentment at the heavy taxation.

ENGLISH CIVIL SERVICE

NO RECRUITMENT IN 1922

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 3.

The Civil Service Commission announce that no competition for recruitment of class one for the Home Civil Service will be held in 1922 as it is unlikely that there will be vacancies during the period that would be covered by the examination held this year.

"PRIVILEGES" IN DANGER!

PRESIDENT'S "WARNING" TO "CHRONICLE."

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council was held on Saturday, Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding.

A grant of Rs. 8,724 for Government Law School for continuance of temporary arrangements for teaching an increased number of students was opposed by Mr. K. N. Adhar, who said the law profession was already flooded and there were more men than were actually required. The increase in the number of lawyers was out of all proportions to their requirements. While in other professions men retired when they grew old, the lawyers never retired until they were too old to do the work. After Mr. Paranjpye had replied Mr. Adhav withdrew his motion.

PAYMENT OF HEADMASTERS.

A motion for reduction by one third the amount of Rs. 108,320 for headmasters was moved by another member, Mr. Chougale. He thought the expenditure was not justified and the headmasters were receiving more than they ought to. An attempt had been made in the Council to reduce the expenditure and he opposed any addition to it. Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathi said they should pay their headmasters, in whose charge they left their young boys, on the same scale as they paid the Deputy Collectors etc. They should have capable men to supervise the schools, he said.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said unless they paid good salaries they would be able to get good men, as clever men went to other departments or took up other professions, as they could make more money there. He thought they should attract the best men for the department. The motion was thrown out after some discussion. Rao Saheb P. G. Halkathi moved the omission of the amount of Rs. 3 lakhs for revision of pay of the superior establishment in the Educational Department. After great deal of discussion the motion was thrown out.

MOTION FOR CUT OF RS. 65,000.

Rao Bahadur Kale then moved the reduction of the total demand by Rs. 65,000

Mr. C. M. Gandhi supporting said the time had come for the Government to retire from the control of secondary and higher education and hand it over to private agency. If that were done they would have cheap schools. He thought education should be in the hands of Indians, so far as possible. If necessary, Indians should be sent abroad to take training in special branches.

Mr. J. B. Petit said the Government of India stood in the way of the House having complete autonomy in the matter of education. That sort of control militated against all chances of economy

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said the expenses for direction and inspection were not so heavy as supposed by the House and in support of his contention he gave figures to the members. The Presidency also spent less on higher and secondary education and more on primary education than was the case in other presidencies. While he agreed that more should be spent on primary education he did not agree that large sums were spent on higher education. He assured the Council that retrenchment was only going to affect higher and secondary education. As regards the statement of Mr. Petit he assured them that Government enjoyed complete autonomy and that the Central Government only gave them advise and not orders in the matter of education.

The motion was then withdrawn.

INFRINGEMENT OF PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. W. H. Hayward said he desired to raise the question of the privilege of the House. He desired just to enquire whether their attention had been drawn to an article which appeared on the 1st March signed by a "Member" in the "Bombay Chronicle". He submitted there were expressions in it which would have been at once ruled out of order if they had been used in the House,—expressions scandalising not only the officers of this assembly, but also the conduct of the hon. members of this House. He desired, therefore, to bring to their notice that article and request his ruling whether it was open to a member of the House to publish in the public press expressions scandalising the procedure, expressions which it would not have been open to him to use in the deliberations of the House.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

The President said his attention had been drawn to the article referred to by the Home Member. He had instructed Mr. Hayward to raise the point in the Council now. It was a matter of privilege. With regard to the privileges of the House the rule was that the attention of the Council should be drawn to any breach of privilege, so soon after the breach had occurred and to take the decision of the Council. In this particular case he found the letter imputed signed by a "Member". No particular name was given. Whether it was a breach of privilege or not was a matter which it was not for him to judge. It was entirely for the Council. It was his duty to say whether there was a *prima facie* case and then ask the Council to pronounce judgment. The rule was that it was a breach of privilege of the House for any member of the House to write any letter to the Press, impugning or casting reflections upon the integrity and the capacity of any member or members of the Council—their character as members of this House and their capacity with reference to the discharge of their duties in the Council.

THREAT AGAINST "CHRONICLE."

He had read the letter, but the authority was the writer of the letter had not given his name—whether he was a member of the House or masquerading as a member of the House. That matter had caused some difficulty and the only action he could take at the instance of the House would be to reprimand the paper and deprive it of the privileges which it enjoyed in the Press Gallery. Whether he should take that action or not, it was for the House to pass judgment. He had to make one suggestion. If the letter was written by any member of the House who was present there, he hoped in deference to his duty and loyalty to the House he would rise and say that he wrote and apologise. Secondly, if none of the members had written the letter he would say that this was the first instance that such a thing had occurred and that on a previous occasion complaints had been made to him about some remarks passed on the chair and the members. But that was the first instance his attention had been called formally and he would take no action, but thereafter, if such a thing happened, he would put the matter before the House in order to vindicate its honour and its dignity against such scurrilous attacks. (Hear, Hear).

Mr. Dipchand Ojha asked in what paper the article had been printed.

The President: "The Bombay Chronicle" of March 1.

Rao Sahib Dadubhai was understood to ask about the nature of the offence.

"LET THE MATTER REST."

The President said if it was decided to take any action he would advise what action should be taken. He would advise to let the matter rest there after what had taken place. That was the first time that offence had taken place. It was the first time and it was hardly necessary to move further. After that warning had been given.

Mr. A. P. Chougale: He has already been warned by the Director of Publicity!

The President: Order, Order. He said he had nothing to do with the Director of Publicity. He was speaking of a warning from a chair or from the House. He asked who was the member who had written that letter to the public Press in order to take action.

Mr. Haveliwalla said if on the assumption that the letter was written by any member there, the suggestion was that the member, if he was loyal to the House would open his eyes. But no member had risen and no member must have written it. But what about the paper, he asked?

The President said the paper did not know the practice in the House of Commons of vindicating their honour. Therefore, he said that the matter should rest there, on that occasion.

Mr. Pahalajani was understood to suggest the appointment of a Committee in order to determine the question of their privileges.

MEMBERS PUT ON THEIR HONOUR.

The President said the only question before the House was whether there was any member who had written that letter and whether he would chivalrously rise and apologise.

After waiting for some time for the members to accept that invitation the President said: I take it that none of the members present here wrote that letter.

Mr. Dipchand Ozha said if any member had written the letter he would not get up and own to it after what had happened in the Council.

The President said that was rather saying that the members had no sense of honour and no sense of loyalty to the House, particularly when reflections had been cast on the chair and the House.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas asked whether the President or the Secretary should not write to the Editor of the paper about it.

The President called him to order and said that was not the question before them.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe said he wanted to make a few remarks on what the President had said. The only point the President had placed before the House was whether it was dignified to the paper in which the article had appeared and whether it had exceeded its privileges He hoped that in regard to the paper which was responsible for the discussion there would be no occasion for the Council to repeat that warning.

The President said he would rest satisfied with that warning, but in future it would be his duty to say he would carry out any decision passed by the House.

After some further grants had been discussed the Council adjourned.

MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE.

PEN'S INVITATION.

(Associated Press.)

PEN, Mar. 4.

The local Congress Committee met yesterday offered to take its place. The Pen second session of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference at Pen in the coming Easter holidays. Invitation on behalf the Colaba District was given at the last Bassein Conference by Mr. Chintamanrao Vaidya in the name of the Panvel Taluka, but Panvel being unable Pen has patriotically offered to take its place. The Pen Taluka Congress Committee now trusts that all the Taluka and Peta Committees in Colaba District will help in making the Conference a success. Each Taluka and Peta Committee is requested to contribute Rs. 500 as their quota of general expenses.

The "Colaba Samachar" in to-day's issue congratulates Pen on its patriotic resolution to fulfil the invitation given at Bassein on behalf of Colaba District and wishes the Conference a complete success.

Montreal.—The famous city hall has been destroyed by a fire.

The alarmist rumour about the Prince of Wales which has been circulating in London has been promptly denied by the India Office.

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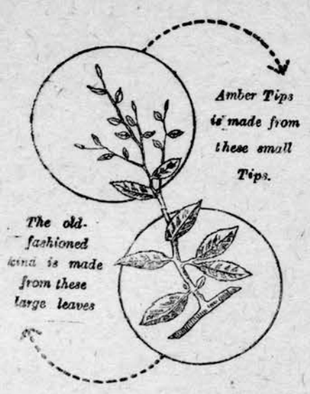

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ALLAHABAD LETTER.

CAPITAL OF "REVOLUTIONARIES."

RECEPTION OF DELHI RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 1.

Few other cities have such a good record of self-restraint and non-violence in the face of all varieties of provocation as Allahabad, the capital *de jure* of the province which includes the unhappy Chauri Chaura. A careful critic could have easily found out among the national volunteers of Allahabad a proportion of men with but an imperfect idea of the principles for which the corps stands. Some of the volunteers are drawn from the "lower" classes, people who have to earn a meagre wage by hard manual labour. But one and all of them have behaved admirably notwithstanding the arrests of prominent leaders on the 9th December, the wholesale bag of the 11th December (the day previous to the Prince's visit) the round up at the Provincial Congress Committee office on the 13th December when the Assistant Superintendent of Police committed an assault on a worker, the police demonstrations in Chowk and Katra on the 24th and 25th December, the bullying by the police with a view to force workers to abandon meetings, and the sporadic distraints of the moveables of convicted volunteers for realising their fines. Naturally, therefore, the Bardoli programme was felt as an unduly severe damper by the Allahabad public. But as soon as the decision reached Allahabad, Srjt. Bishwambarnath Bajpai, President, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, and other leaders met and disbanded the old volunteer corps. The Provincial Congress Committee met once at Allahabad and again at Gorakhpur before the Delhi meeting of the A. I. C. C. The members were desirous of pressing a forward programme on the A. I. C. C. but felt handicapped by Chauri Chaura.

The news of the revised Delhi resolution has been received in Allahabad with a cheerful welcome. In the further stages of the movement, this city is sure to be true to her proud record; for the Congress has acquired a remarkable hold over the masses. I may observe here that it was a shrewd appreciation of this fact by Sir V. Chirol that has earned for Allahabad the description of "the capital of the revolutionaries" from him.

PROPAGANDA.

The city and the province are in the midst of a furious propaganda campaign conducted by the U. P. Publicity commissioner on behalf of the great modern Nabab of Oudh and Agra. It was Sir Ian Hamilton that said that 'propaganda' is an Italian polysyllabic equivalent of the Anglo-Saxon monosyllabic word "lie." The science and art of propaganda is a bye-product of the Great War. As the non-co-operators have been frankly dubbed "the enemy" by Sir H. Butler's Government in an official communique issued as early as in April last the enthusiasm with which the propaganda campaign is let loose against "the enemy" is understandable. In the early stages, the Aman Sabhas did useful service. The usual method was to clear the field by orders under S. 144 Cr. P. C. against speakers belonging to the "enemy" S. camp and then organise an Aman Sabha meeting to "educate" people. Then came the lover's quarrel consequent on the incompatibility of temper shown by the U. P. Moderates who ran the Aman Sabha show, in the matter of the Oudh Rent Act Amendment Bill. The campaign has been revewed now under a clear sky as the Nationalist newspapers "The Independent" and "The Swarajya" (Hindi) have been strangled. The Publicity Commissioner issues emphatic and vehement denials of all that is said against his employers and the "Leader" has gushingly welcomed his endeavour to supply "correct information." The "Pioneer" has blessed the work and in a leading article in its issue dated 27th February has enunciated four cardinal principles which should guide the "art of publicity." The principles are, mastery of the subject, force and lucid expression, definite and consistent policy and adaptation of the method to the persons addressed.

PUBLICITY STATEMENTS REFUTED.

"Young India" published a letter from Mr. Mahadeo Desai giving details of flogging of some political prisoners in the Naini Jail. The Publicity Commissioner of U. P. has issued a communique to the effect that no political prisoner has ever been flogged in the Nain Jail. The unregistered "Independent" (styled in a Government communication "the extinct Independent") has written a leading article in the course of which it states that Mr. Lakshmi Narain a political prisoner was flogged in the Naini Jail.

Allegations of ill-treatment of convicted volunteers in the Benares jail have been denied by the U. P. Publicity Officer. Enquires have been started about them and I am in a position to tell you that the allegations can be proved. The Congress Publicity Bureau is in possession of detailed information. Azad a lad of 13 was arrested at Benares and the Magistrate who tried him induced him to apologise. He refused. On the next day, the boy was flogged.

Sampoornanand submitted a statement giving details of ill-treatment of convicted volunteers in the Benares jail. Soon after the contradiction of the allegation about ill-treatment in Benares jail he was interviewed. He reiterated his statements and added that the volunteers themselves had given statements to Babu Sri Prakasa and another. The statement he had submitted to the Jail Superintendent has not resulted any enquiry.

THE "LENIN" STUNT.

The spicy bit of news that Mr. Lenin has sent a message of sympathy to Mahatma Gandhi will provide material, for some time to come, for a methodical propaganda against "the enemy." The "Pioneer" is perhaps the first paper to find food in it for some sage editorial musings. In a furious leading article on the All-India Congress Committee's Delhi resolution in its issue dated March 1 it says.

"The reported transmission of a message of encouragement from Lenin, the deliberate exploitation of Labour, the preachings of non-co-operators concerning the rights of workers to govern and the strong evidence of Bolshevik leanings among their prominent leaders have all told the same story. Thus while the resolution pays the faintest tribute to the oft-exploded punctilios of Mr. Gandhi, it represents a clear triumph for the party which, unless he acquiesce in violent methods, is quite prepared to call upon him to stand aside."

Lenin—Gandhi communications will be worked just as the equally imaginary Mohomad Ali Amer of Afganistan communications were worked last year. The objective of this particular propaganda, at any rate in the hands of the "Pioneer" is a really first-class objective—disbandment of the Congress itself. Its words are quite frank. The leading article referred to above winds up as follows:

The idea that Mr. Gandhi is about to collapse may be hugged comfortably to the bosoms of the apostles of inaction. Whether he collapses or whether he is arrested, matters but little. The real and vital problem is the movement which he has called into being and which, through the long immunity of three whole years, he has been able to place on a basis independent of his own entity. Already the existence of the newly-formed Constitution has been gravely threatened. The safety of the administrative fabric is now at stake. The Government must act. The process will be difficult by reason of the time that has been lost, but whatever may be the dangers accruing from action they will be immeasurably preferable to the anarchy and chaos to which reckless revolutionaries are attempting to lead.

To the people of Allahabad "strong action" will be no new thing. They can be depended upon to keep and push on their work calmly by any verity, of action by the Government in the interests of the newly-formed constitution."

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

INSPECTION OF QUARRY AT KANDIVLI.

The Director of Development had invited the members of the Legislative Council and a number of other people who were interested in the Development Scheme for an inspection of the Back Bay Reclamation Quarry at Kandivli on Sunday last. A special train took the guests from Bombay so far as Kandivli, and thence they proceeded to the quarries in open vans. Kandivli itself presented a busy hive of all sorts of workers. Considerable progress has been made on all sides and the hill has been attacked vigorously. The rock has been crushed in large quantities, and the huge boulders are being slowly but surely and systematically drilled, blasted and then broken into pieces, for the huge Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. A large number of crushers, air drills, huge cranes, open trucks, and other paraphernalia, are lying about the works, each in its place.

The councillors spent a considerable time in inspection of the operations which were, at the time, going on. Latest machinery is being used with a view to saving labour. A number of air drills were drilling holes into the solid rock to make it ready for Gelignite, which is the explosive used at the quarries. After the rock is blasted, the large pieces are again broken into smaller pieces and crushed. These crushers are electric-driven. When the crushers crush the stone, the broken stone falls into pits and thence it is raised by means of elevators, and passing through rotary screens, into the bins it drops. Under the bins there is a railway line on which twenty ton tipping wagons run. These wagons are filled by gravity. There are about 132 railway trucks now working, and altogether 238 have been ordered. When the works are in full swing, there will be two full trains of stone every evening ready to be dumped into the Back Bay. There is also a big workshop with a full complement of machines. The output from the quarries at present is about 2,000 tons per day. There are two derricks of 15 tons capacity with a radius of 52 feet. They stand erect and tall, giant like. It must be only a question of time when the hills will disappear for ever—blasted into small pieces and thrown into the restless waters of the Arabian Sea.

A number of bungalows have been provided for the staff and deep wells have been driven into the soil to ensure a continuous supply of water.

The party then returned to Bombay about noon.

ALL-INDIA RLYMEN'S CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Second Sessions of the All-India Railway-men's Conference is being organised by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd. The Secretaries of Railway Unions throughout India and Burma are invited to correspond with the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd., 15, Victoria Buildings, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, who will be glad to furnish parti-

MALABAR RELIEF WORK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Mar. 2.

Moulvi Mohyed Din Ahmad, Secretary Jamiat-i-Dawat-o-Tabligh-i-Islam left his headquarters at Poona last week for Malabar and at Calicut started his relief work for the distressed people, with the assistance of M. Abdul Majid and Qazi Abdul Wahid. More workers are being arranged to be sent to Malabar from the Poona centre.

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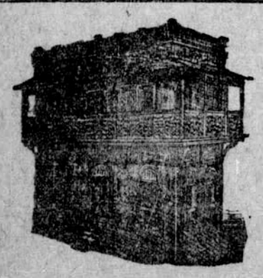

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Literature and Art.

CHIRALA PERALA

"The Chirala-Perala Tragedy." By G. V. Krishna Rao. (Published by Ganesh and Co., Madras. Price Re. 1.)

"Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn,
Thy sports are fled and all thy charms withdrawn;
Amidst thy hands the tyrant's hand is seen,
And desolation saddens all thy green."
—Goldsmith.

Chirala-Perala is a beauty-spot in the Andradesha, being situated just three miles from the sea in Guntur district. Together with the adjacent villages of Viraraghavpet, Jandrapet and Olai Chirala, they formed a Union. A rice mill and a mission school lent it a modern aspect, otherwise in its self-sufficiency, the Chirala Union "resembled exactly its prototype of at least one thousand years ago."

The people were happy in spite of their poverty for their fields yielded them sufficient food to sustain them for a year. No drainage scheme was needed, for the soil of the villages is sandy and porous. Plenty of sweet water could be had and hence they did not require a costly water scheme from expert engineers. The Union raised about five thousand rupees a year and discharged its God-appointed task in a manner which approved it a worthy inheritor of those village republics which encited the admiration of Sir Henry Maine.

But the gods were jealous and some faddist at the Madras Secretariat decided to saddle the villages of Chirala-Perala with a Municipality. In justification of this step, taken without the consent of the people, it was contended that the condition of Chirala was unsanitary.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has exposed the hollowness of the Publicity Bureau's statement.

The real point at issue, however, as the author says, is, "Whether even in the sphere of local Self-Government the views of the prestige-ridden bureaucracy should prevail over the wishes of the people expressed emphatically and ambiguously."

The people of Chirala-Perala petitioned and remonstrated, but the bureaucracy, as was to be expected, remained admantine despite the much-boomed "Reforms." Readers of "Young India" are pretty familiar with the story of Chirala-Perala. In April of last year the villagers decided to boycott the Municipality. Punitive police were maintained in the villages. Property was confiscated though it could not be auctioned for want of bidders. There was every probability of mass civil disobedience, but fortunately for the people, Mahatmaji's timely presence warded off the contingency. He advised them to remain non-violent and offered the alternative of an exodus. To the credit of this country's manhood they decided to go through the ordeal and midst many pathetic scenes, which irresistibly remind the reader of Sweet Auburn, the Pilgrim Fathers of Chirala-Perala left the municipal limits.

Their intense patriotism and grit strengthens our faith in our country's future. Not a little of the credit of what we may rightly call the Thermopylae of Indian liberty is, however, due to their leader, Mr. Duggirala Gopal Krishnayya, M.A., whom the struggle has revealed as one of the finest products of the Non-charge of sedition he was sentenced to nine Cooperation movement. On the flimsy months' simple imprisonment on the 14th November.

The episode of Chirala-Perala is one of those events which a grateful posterity will not readily forget. We recommend the book under review to every reader whose heart thrills at the heroic doings of his countrymen—all the more heroic, because non-violent.

JAGADISH CHANDRA BOSE.

Jagadish Chandra Bose. His Discoveries and Writings. Published by G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras. Price Rs. 3. The publication of a book, which forms a compendium of information regarding a life so strenuously and so admirably spent in unravelling the mysteries of Nature as that of Dr. J. C. Bose, cannot but be welcomed by all, whether they are students of Science or not. In so far as this volume is only a collection of the works and views of Dr. J. C. Bose, it stands contrasted with the book so ably written by Prof. P. Geddes, the enthusiastic biographer of the great scientist.

The impression left on the mind of the reader after the perusal of the book is that Dr. Bose is a mixture—a fertile combination of the Indian mystic and the Western experimentalist. Primarily a physicist, he plunged into the depths of Biology and Physiology, so much so as to enrage the Western physiologists who, in a mood of uncurbed wrath warned the Indian scientist not to encroach upon the preserves of others to whom alone as if Mother Nature could and would reveal her truths. The achievements of the great Indian scientis present a warning to those who fear encroachment on their preserves that there is no monopoly for exploiting Nature and that Nature does not make any distinctions of caste, creed or religion—nay not of colour either. In the case of Bose facts were too strong for prejudice. As every one knows, it is facts eventually that decide matters, and before a very long period elapsed Dr. Bose accumulated sufficient facts to compel the scientists of the West to form definite and better-grounded opinions with regard to the living and the non-living, than were possible at the time when he first made known his revelations in this direction. Dr. Bose thus succeeded in turning foes int admiring friends.

To the laymen this volume will be of absorbing interst because of a few chapters on matters educational, and general; and to ordinary students and youngmen because of the sketch of the Life of Dr. J. C. Bose who is now recognised as one of the greatest scientists of the world.

It is not necessary to say that the book makes most interesting reading and is full of materials for a thinking mind. It is fittingly divided into three main parts. (1) Educational, (2) General, and (3) Science. To these are added chapters on (i) the life-sketch of the Scientist, (ii) Researches and discoveries, in a chronological order, (iii) the Bose Research Institute and (iv) Bose Institute Research Station. In the life sketch the evolution of a great mind is indicated. Under the fostering care of a loving father—a man of strong character, high and noble principles and much originality,—the boy grows up to be a man wh realizes the object of his father in sending him to an old-fashioned village school and not to an English school. Dr. J. C. Bose bears testimony to its value in the following terms. "I now realize the object of my being sent at the most plastic period of my life to the vernacular school, where I was to learn my own language, to think my own thoughts, and to receive the heritage of our national culture through the medium of our own literature. I was thus to consider myself one with the people and never to place myself in an equivocal position of assumed superiority." Let those who despise and run down national method ponder a little over the wise words and sing with the poet who once had sung—

"Honour and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part and there the honour lies."

The reader, who gets to the end of the book, realises that Dr. J. C. Bose has played such a part—all honour to him who prepared him for the purpose.

The book leaves a good deal to be desired in the way of illustrations. The publishers would have done better if the scientific part of the work had been illustrated with diagrams, graphs, and sketches of various types of apparatus devised and used by Dr. J. C. Bose.

What the ordinary reader will glean from this book and from the life and work of the Indian scientist may well be summed up in the words of the author of "Science and Religion" as follows:

"Life consists in movement. We must go forward. The past may be an inspiration, but it must not be the limit of our thought, or it becomes an incubus. The glance must be forward and not backward."

"The stream flows and we are borne on its bosom; Humanity like an explorer has its face set towards the Unknown. Civilisation means freedom, without which the creature nature in man is crushed."

THE SHARE BAZAR.

DHAN-RAMAT (Speculation) by "Raman." Price Rs. 3.

"DHAN-RAMAT," (Speculation), to give the Gujerati title of the book, by "Raman" is but one of the chapters of his previous book "DHAN-ROKAN" (Investment) enlarged and so extended as to place before the Guejerati-reading public the views of the author on "share speculation, its mystery, its romance, its science, its art." This is what the author claims for the book and he has done his best to make this interesting and fascinating subject still more interesting and fascinating. The need for such a book, which by its nature is a "warner" is great, especially as Bombay is passing through another crisis, but this is to suppose that speculators can be warned at all. In any case the book cannot fail to be of interest to those who want to know what is passing in and round about Dalal Street, and about its frequenters. This interest is enhanced as the author illustrates his subject by reference to shares which at one time were "hot" favourites, but which succeeded in burning the hands of their votaries. And what other result was expected or can be expected from the boom of Company promotion or rather company "manufacture" through which India, and particularly Bombay recently passed? The incubation of wealth drew to our share bazar, to use the Gujrati expressive phraseology "*Alaietapoos*" (Guessors) "*Asavadis*" (Optimists) "*Garamtridaroos*" (Calculator) "*Satapatoos*" (speculation specialists) "*Karamatiaoos*" (Manupulators) "*Gabrigaloos*" (Stags or speculators in new issues). These succeeded, inspite of all the care ('!) the Board of the Bombay Stock Exchange is supposed to excercise, in turning the stock market into a gaming table. That is what our Bombay stock market is and nothing else. Its patrons *forte* was a craze for making money, irrespective of the means adopted, irrespective of who sank as long as they swam and they fall easy pray to a new class which has arisen,—the great "*they*" who fatten on the folly of such victims whom they ensnare by rumours and tips and make oversell. What Goldsmith says of "news-makers" is true of those flowers of the mighty tip. They collect their information and hence materials for speculation from the oracle of some—Club which oracle himself has gathered them the night before from a beau at the gaming table, who has pillaged his knowledge from a great man's porter, who has had his information from the great man's gentleman, who has invented the whole story for his own amusement the night preceding. Such is the repertoire of the speculator, and the present writer knows a case to his personal knowledge where the shares of a particular mill were bought as the agent who was then cornering them had said that he would take the price beyond the number of his motor car. It is on such a slender fabric that speculation is based and run. And this game is likely to continue as long as the Board of the Bombay Stock Exchange does not adopt the system of cash transaction or till legislature steps in to stop the gambling as ninety per cent of the business on the Exchange is that and nothing else. The speculation is further encouraged by the system of "Badli" which though, it is in form a transaction of sale and forward purchase, is really a carry over accomodation for a month at ruinous rate of interest. Two per cent *per month* is not an unusual rate of interest for this business. It is because the Board does not concern itself with the interests of public that "Corners" are possible and we hear of them every month and it is because of their indifference that more money has been lost in premia than the subscribed capital of some concerns. To name but a few, Malabar Timber of Rs. 20 "paid up" was at one time at a premium of Rs. 130 and similarly the Tata Bank share was at a premium of Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 Jupiter at Rs. 30 and so also the Scindia. And wher they now? And do we not know that the Jupiter allotted but one share for every hundred applied for? And is it necessary to allude to the Anglo-India which spread ruin all round?

To conclude as long as business on our stock exchange is allowed to be carried on as at present,—and brokers have interest in that the outsiders must get "cut like melons" by the insiders, and as long as passion for making money continues and is not checked, the strong will conspire and the weak expire. This business ('!) reverses the moral principle "if any would not work, neither should he eat" and reduces our stock exchange to a gaming table, and is but thus a temple of business built on a gutter. When will the Board of the Stock Exchange rise to their duty? Ornament as we may the stock exchange has been degraded to a speculation table. It requires no very intimate knowledge to know that the stock exchange is but a cloak for a good deal that is little likely to appeal to men of fine sensibility. There is far too much in this business, however it may be sanctioned by custom and worked at by accomodating legislation, that recommends it little to those who attach some importance to integrity. Let us hope social conscience and public opinion will rise against it and purge it of impurities and make business that is its legitimate province healthy.

L. R. T.

AGAINST NON-CO-OPERATION.

"Know Thyself—Key to Success to Swaraj." By Dossabhoy M. Vakil. (Published for free distribution.)

The author belongs to the species of Rip Van Winkles which does not seem to be yet extinct in this country. His entire argument is vitiated by the dogma, now torn to shreds, that India must prove her fitness before she demands Swaraj. He is bewildered by the rapid strides with which the country is marching to its destined goal, and pines for the good old days of constitutional agitation when men waxed eloquent in the pompous mid-Victorian style over the appointment of a non-official president of a Municipality, or the replacing of a chota sahib by an England-returned Indian. He appreciates Mahatmaji's campaign against the drink evil and foreign cloth and blesses national education. But he has like all invertebrates a rooted dislike to doing things in a hurry. "At this critical juncture", the author says at the very commencement, "it is the duty of every intelligent man to place before the ignorant and credulous mass, the other side of the question." The pamphlet being written in English is bound to remain a sealed book to the *ignorant and credulous* mass for whom it is primarily intended. In fairness to the author it must be mentioned that he carries the controversy, barring a few expressions, in a dignified vein.

INDO-BRITISH LITERATURE

"Karunatarangini." By K. Krishnamacharya, B.A., L.T.

This is the translation in English prose of the author's original poem in Sanskrit. Prof. P. Sheshadri, M.A., of Benares Hindu University, has written an appreciative foreword to it. Besides the theme—the separation of a husband from his wife and the craving of Hindu wife for motherhood—there is little in the English prose that appeals to us. We labour under the disadvantage of not having gone through the original. Besides we have little sympathy with the type of scholarship which chooses to make a dead language, the vehicle for the expression of living sentiment. Though aware of the fact that poets belong to the genus irritable, we venture to ask the author one question, "Do you really aspire to enrich English literature? If not, why not express your sentiments through your mother-tongue?" What may be given to a Tagore or a Toru Dutt to accomplish is not possible for all of us.

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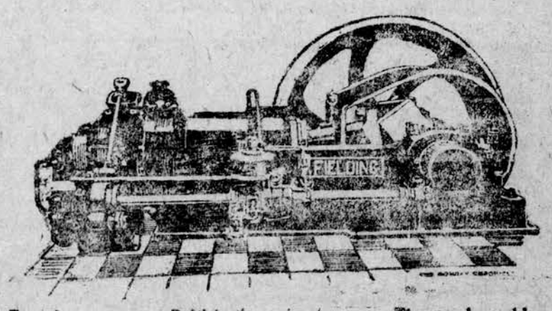

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